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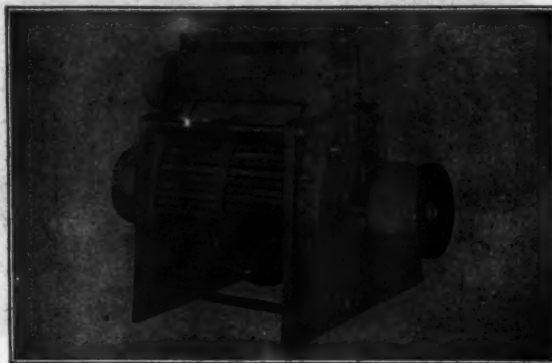
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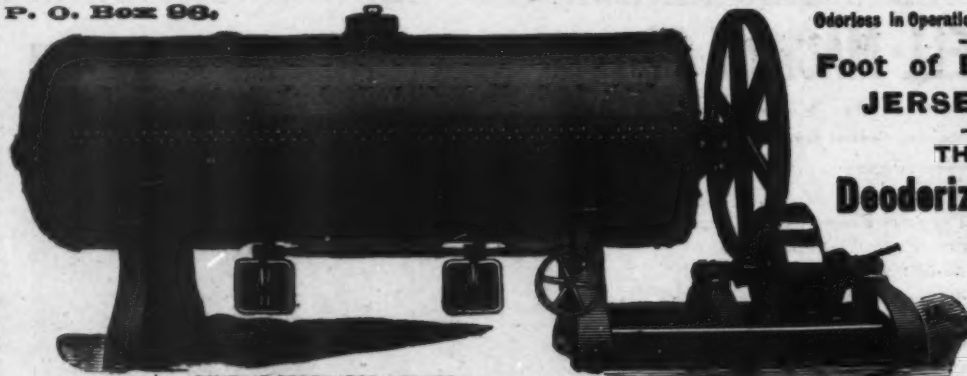
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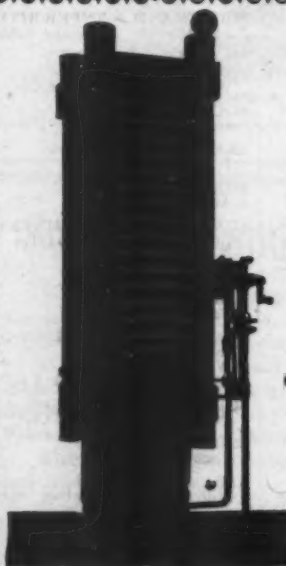
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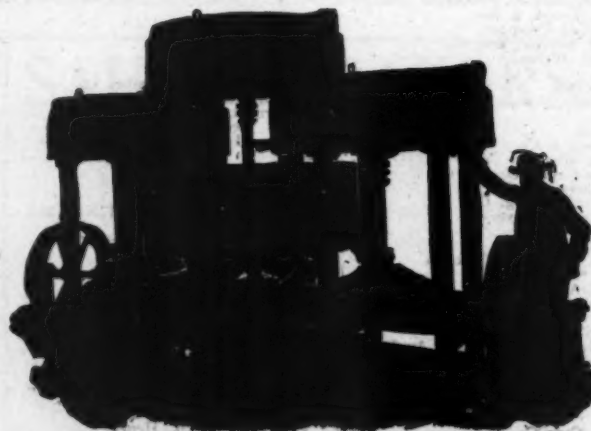
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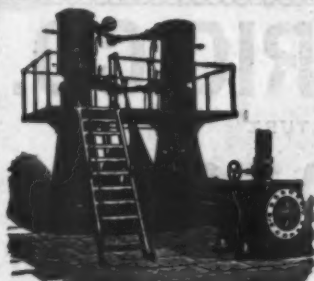
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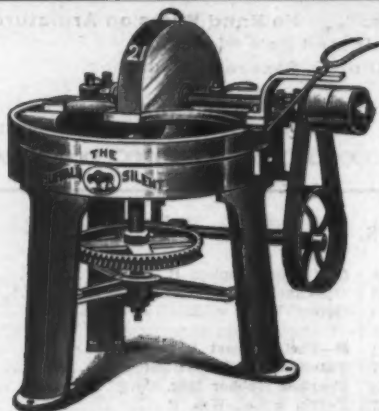
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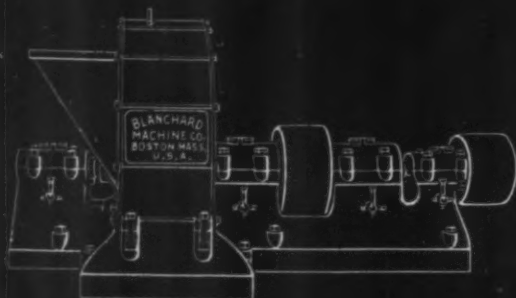


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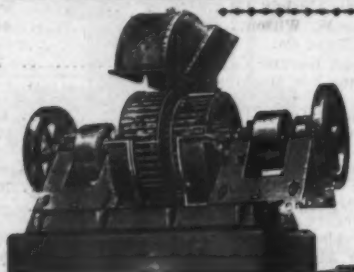
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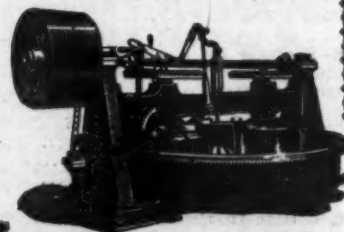
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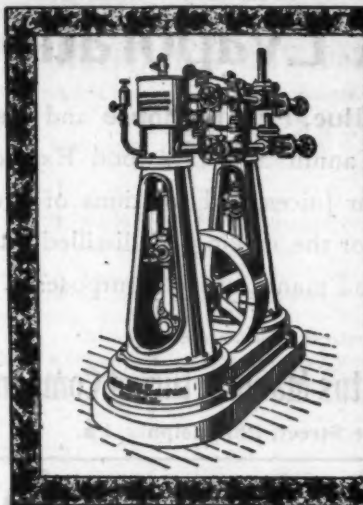
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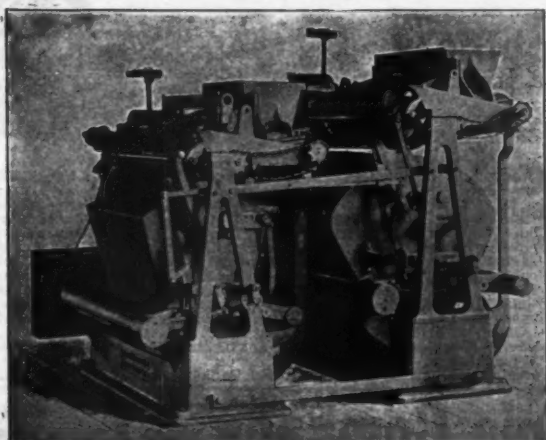
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO
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CATTLE CONDITIONS.

It is the opinion of the delegates to the re-
cent convention of the National Live Stock
Association at Fort Worth, Texas, that an
actual census of live stock will disclose the
existence of more cattle on the ranges and
elsewhere than are given in the present esti-
mate of our Government. This belief is based
upon the fact that more stock are known to
be in certain sections than are accredited to
those districts in the agricultural reports. It
is certain also that feeders found cattle much
behind—at least two months further behind—
when they received them to be conditioned
for the fat stock market. The reason given
for this is that the grasses on the ranges
were rotted or dried out and had no nourish-
ment. Fat cattle will, therefore, be slow in
coming forward, and most of them will con-
tinue only in medium quality. Feeders have
found that they cannot crowd condition on
cattle whose systems were run down and not
prepared to take on condition even with the
encouragement of a big corn crop.

Cattle of the prime and export variety
are scarce and high. The recent good market
for live stock has aroused ranchmen to the
fact that stock are worth caring for. The
better prices of the last two years have also
provided the means with which stock raisers
could better equip their runs for the care of
their herds. The result is that live stock will
face this and other winters without such dis-
astrous results as those experienced two win-
ters ago. Stock have a food value and our
ranchmen have become imbued with that im-
portant fact.

Sheep are likely to squeeze up a peg and
hogs will go on with their old uncertainties.
Our prospects are in the above facts.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

The negotiation of three important reciproc-
ity treaties by our Government with three
foreign powers, viz., France, Argentina and
Italy—wherein many of our products receive
kind treatment for trade equivalents—is a
source of gratification to us, and it must be
to the bulk of friends of The National Pro-
visioner. While we may not get all we ask
and strive for at the first pull, these treaties
will show a good working base upon which
we can build as occasions present the need
for change. The National Provisioner suc-
cessfully labored for the swapping of tariff
conditions upon articles which gave greatest
benefit to the contracting parties with the
least injury to either.

On July 20, 1899, referring to its former
efforts, this paper said editorially:

"Some time ago The National Provisioner
announced and vigorously urged upon our own
Government the proposition of trade reciprocity
in certain things. Swap favorable wine
and toy schedules in the tariff. We set our
face against retaliation except as a last re-
sort. Swap tariff favors, we urged. This
was drawn to the attention of the respective
governments interested, and from time to time
urged upon their cabinets. We are highly
gratified that the tocsin which we then sound-
ed has been heeded and that there are likely
to be gratifying results along this line if
present efforts succeed."

The fruits which the recently concluded
treaties will bear are somewhat due to the

ceaseless efforts of this journal. While we
feel a sense of elation at our success, we
shall strive on to achieve more. Spain de-
sires a treaty. Spain will offer a large mar-
ket for our oils and greases. We should be
generous with our late foe and get down to
liberal business with her.

The pulse of many of our industries will
immediately feel the strong effect of the re-
ciprocity treaties now being ratified and will
go on improving more and more under them.
The schedule is incomplete.

OPENING THE DOORS FOR COTTON OIL.

The descendant of the Old Roman, whether
he be Italian, French, Belgian, Spaniard or
Portuguese, in any latitude, is an hereditary
consumer of oils and greases in his domestic
economy.

The cottonseed oil situation must improve
with the ratification of the impending reci-
procity treaties with France and Argentina.
We believe that the high grade cotton oils
have a great future in Spanish American
countries, where they can be largely used for
either butter fats or for table oils. We feel
also that the "open door" to China will like-
wise open up quite a market for such oils be-
cause the Chinese are addicted to oils and the
product of the cotton seed supplies as pure
and cheap a product as can be made for the
Mongolian. The Spaniard or Portuguese will
naturally take to this substitute for the olive
and there is no reason to believe that South
America will not furnish us a better market
for this class of oil. Our South American
and Central American neighbors are much
inclined to oils and fats, and there is no more
reasonable or purer substance than that pro-
duced by modern methods from the seed of the
cotton plant.

ELECTRICITY AND REFRIGER- ATION IN AFRICA.

Whichever side wins in South Africa two
branches of industry will be materially bene-
fited by the extra activity which the subse-
quent industrial developments in that coun-
try will give to them. These two are electric-
ity and refrigeration. These two commercial
agencies are now found to be needed and this
need will be felt to a greater extent during the
civil process of upbuilding the wasting ener-
gies of that fruitful land. War has always
been a pioneer of science by needing and ap-
plying its highest achievements to the hard
and enforced conditions of belligerency.
Whether Briton or Boer wins enough investi-
gation is now going on and a sufficient number
of plans are now maturing to develop South
Africa to warrant the assumption that fran-
chises and capital will flood that section to
an extent which will make a healthful call
upon electricity and refrigeration and greatly
benefit these industries.

The food supply of that country will have
been practically exhausted. Agencies for con-
serving the needed supplies must be had. Be-
sides, like in the Spanish-American war, the
usefulness and necessity of refrigeration and

storage are taught. It must be admitted that if the Briton wins the chance for American enterprise, in a commercial sense, with South Africa will be much better for our trade down there than if the Angle is defeated.

Machinery must needs go in to hasten the work of upbuilding and developing, since the whole world has been recently educated more fully as to the needs and possibilities of South Africa. Electricity is the new power and the history of modern colonies is that the newest is copied or installed. This power and equipment has a very bright future, in at least Cape Colony, Natal, and in the mining centers of the Dutch republics of South Africa after the storm of war is over. American concerns who scout ahead will be the first to reap their reward.

THE LESSON OF OUR FAILURE STATISTICS.

In a searching and able review of the "Failure Statistics" of 1899 "Bradstreet's," in its issue of Jan. 20, 1900, gives a very instructive and interesting analysis of the causes affecting the commercial death-rate.

As a prelude to the discussion of the meaning or utility of the figures themselves "Bradstreet's" says:

"Statistics of business mortality and deductions from the same are, in the minds of some, not very critical observers, merely unpleasant records of what has been aptly termed the 'decrees of the court of last resort' in the business world. To the smaller, select body of alert business men and students of economic affairs, they furnish a picture of the conditions and causes lying at the base of business operations in the developments of modern commercial life."

The following interesting summary is then given as the base for the comparative analysis of percentages, and the causes for them, which is subsequently discussed:

Prosperity in trade admittedly reached a high development in 1899, this view finding confirmation in the comparative statistics of those failing to those engaged in business. Taking the middle of the year 1899 as a base for estimate, there were in the United States at that time 1,125,873 individuals, firms and corporations. This was an increase of 32,500 as compared with the preceding year 1898, a gain of 39,000 as compared with 1897 and of 83,000 as compared with 1894, a year which saw the low-water mark in business in the last decade, when only 1,042,202 individuals, firms and corporations were in business in this country. As compared with 1892 there is a gain shown in the number of concerns in business of 74,000, which indicates not only that the number in business at the middle of last year was the largest ever known in this country, but that it shows a gain over 1892 of 7 per cent. and over 1898 of about half that percentage. It will be further noted that while there was a gain in the number of firms in business during 1899 of 32,500, in 1898 the gain was only 7,317, while in 1897 it was less than 7,000. In 1896 there was a gain of 25,437 and in 1895 of 11,000. Of the army in business in 1899 9,642, or eighty-five one-hundredths of 1 per cent., failed, and this in the lapse of years in which "Bradstreet's" failure statistics have been under consideration and examination has come to be known as the annual commercial death-rate. In 1898, a year of good business, the percentage was 1.06 per cent., in 1897 it was 1.20 per cent. and in 1896 it was 1.40 per cent. It is, in fact, necessary to go back to the year 1881 to find an annual death-rate smaller than that revealed in the year just closed.

It will be seen from this succinct summary that 1899 furnished 30 per cent. fewer fail-

ures than did 1898 through the South, with an increase of 5.4 per cent. of business. The Eastern States, 2½ per cent. in falling off and increased less than 1 per cent. There was 3 per cent. gain in business concerns in the Middle States, which hold a third of the country's business concerns. There was also 19 per cent. decrease in the failures in that section. The territories showed 15 per cent. increase in business and 50 per cent. decrease in failures, while the Pacific States showed a gain of 4½ per cent. in number of business and a decrease of 32 per cent. in failures.

This detail shows the thorough work done by "Bradstreet's" in gathering the statistics and working out the business status of each section of the country and discovering the reasons therefor.

Six causes contribute to failures. The first three are "due to faults of those failing," and the last three are "not due to faults of those failing." These six causes are, as found by Bradstreet's: Incompetence, neglect of business, fraudulent disposition of property; specific conditions, failures of others, special or undue competition.

Specific conditions ("not chargeable to the trader himself") caused 16.9 per cent. of the total number of failures. In working out the relative percentages of failures, Bradstreet's says:

It is not surprising to learn that lack of capital, incompetence and fraud contained within themselves the chief elements of business failure, while, to make the case for the failing trader still worse, inexperience, unwise credits, neglect of business, outside speculation and personal extravagance also furnished their quota of responsibility, so that it may be justly said that 7,357 out of the 9,642 failures in the United States, or 76.2 per cent. of the whole number of failures, were caused by the faults of those failing. It is also worth noting that this aggregate percentage is considerably in excess of a year ago, when 70 per cent. of all failures were attributable to the failing traders' own faults, and make even more unfavorable comparisons with 1896 or 1897, when the percentages were respectively 66.2 and 67.5 per cent. Lack of capital, or, what is equivalent, trying to do too much business for the capital employed, accounted for 3,333 failures, or 34.6 per cent. of all—a percentage slightly larger than in 1898, and comparing with 31 per cent. in 1897 and 1896. Incompetence is charged with causing 16.5 per cent. of the failures of 1899, this cause running a close race with specific conditions, a cause not chargeable to the trader himself, and which accounted for 16.9 per cent. of all failures. It is significant, on the one hand, of the infusion of new blood into the business world in 1899 that incompetence was considerably more fatal in that year than for a number of years past, the proportion in 1899 being 16.5 per cent., against 13.6 per cent. in 1898, while it is no less indicative of the generally favorable trend of affairs commercial in 1899 to find that specific conditions, in other words, outside disturbing causes, were far less fatal than in 1898, or indeed in any other year since 1892.

As a trade weather-bureau, "Bradstreet's" has instituted a ramified system for gathering facts, ascertaining the reasons for them and giving the commercial world fair warning of the indiscretions, recklessness and breakers ahead. It is shown, for instance, that 69.7 per cent. of our business concerns (traders) had less than \$5,000 liabilities, and, naturally, had less capital or none. The business hint is unavoidable.

Upon the whole our status as a trading nation is good as compared with former years, and our industrial activity is on a sounder and broader basis.

RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH ITALY.

The reciprocity treaty between this country and Italy was signed on Wednesday by Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, for his Government and Special Plenipotentiary Kasson for the United States. The treaty requires no further ratification by this country and now awaits ratification by the Italian Chambers to give it full effect. This treaty is a reciprocity arrangement under the third section of the Dingley act. Until ratified by Italy the full text of the treaty is withheld. This much, however, can be stated as to its provisions: Italy makes extensive concessions to this country. These include large reductions on electrical machinery, fish (pickled and in barrels), sardines, anchovies and cottonseed oil. Natural fertilizers and skins are placed, by Italy, on the free list. The reductions in the schedule run as high as 50 cents per quintel.

Our concessions to Italy are the same as those granted to France in our reciprocity treaty with that country, affecting principally wines, spirits (of alkaloids), cordials, art and sculpture. This treaty is the result of months of work.

TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH SPAIN.

Madrid, Feb. 8.—The Premier, Senor Silvela has been informed by the United States Minister, Bellamy Storer, that the Government of the United States has accepted in principle the projected treaty of commerce, and that negotiations on the subject will be actively pushed as soon as the Senate indicates the reception which it will give to the treaties of commerce already concluded with other powers.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

The following Congressional doings will be of interest to our trade:

Mr. Slayden's bill (H. R. 7,939) to amend an act approved June 10, 1890, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Latimer: The resolution of the Merchants' Exchange and Chamber of Commerce, of Charleston, S. C., to amend the interstate commerce law, was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Ray, of New York: Petition of M. A. Newton and others, of North Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y., for a law subjecting food and dairy products to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are imported, was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Robinson, of Indiana: Petition of M. Fay, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and American warehouse associations, on subject of war tax on negotiable warehouse receipts, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Terry: Protest of Arkansas cotton oil mill companies against Government taxes on butterine and other products of cottonseed was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Ray, of New York: Petition of citizens of Oswego, N. Y., for legislation relating to dairy or food products. Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Powers: Petition of Ohio Wool Growers' Association, Columbus, O., against the ratification of the treaty with the Argentine Republic. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Sherman: Petition of James McCarthy and others, of Taberg, N. Y., for a law subjecting food and dairy products to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are imported. Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

THE LONG INTEREST INCREASING—LIBERAL BUYING OF RECENT SHORTS IN COVERING, AND FOR VENTURES AS WELL ON THE BULL SIDE—SLIGHTLY FLUCTUATING MARKETS BUT ON THE WHOLE THE TENDENCY UPWARD—THE CONTINENTAL MARKETS MORE INTERESTED SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE STOCKS—GOOD HOME DEMANDS—BETTER ENGLISH INQUIRY.

Immediately with the announcement of the general stocks held at the West, and of the stocks of lard over the world, the tone of affairs concerning the entire list of the products was stronger, and for two or three days thereafter there was marked activity to the speculative trading and a substantial advance in prices. There were feeble reactions thereafter but the entire look of affairs is decidedly bullish, and while more important advances may not take place at once, the feeling prevails generally among the larger operators at least, that the products generally will have at some time in the near future a substantial advance. There is now very little short interest. The leaders in the recent selling, through which easier prices were forced, bought in a good deal of the stuff at the inside basis, covered their short lines, and have since led in buying with every advance, while it is unquestionable that these people have been having very clear ideas of the market, while they are now arranged on the long side extensively. The sellers on the recent advancing tendency have been mainly the outsiders, who have been figuring that they could get in again upon an easier basis, while they took their profits on the moderate bulge. But thus far they have got left over figuring on reactions to prices that would permit them to buy again with a comfortable feeling over their ventures. It does not look now as though more than temporary setbacks were probable, while the situation statistically and speculatively, seems to be all right for strong conditions. Whether the market is going to reach some of the outside figures talked of, or for instance 7c for May lard, is open to more doubt, although that price is probably not counted upon by anybody right away. However, we do not look with much confidence over an ultimate 7c price, and probably because there is too much talk over it being reached by May; it is the rule that where everybody is expecting certain conditions in commercial markets that they do not come about, and because of intervening developments which finally arranges people with decidedly bullish ideas against each other in scalping and selling before the expected price is reached. The fact remains, however, that there is a marked deficiency in the packing as compared with last year up to this time, while it does not seem possible that this will be materially made up by any near future supplies of hogs, or

this side of May, while unquestionably the stocks of the products carried at all points are materially less than should be held at this advanced period of the winter packing season. It is a fair inference that as exporters have been very conservative buyers in this country for many weeks, indeed that they have rarely been so indifferent in a winter season, that they must at some time in a not distant future become more active if not liberal buyers. Europe has been for several years to this season right over its calculations concerning the course of the markets in this country; it has been able by its policy of holding off until prices were put to suit it, to have its own views borne out; it has been permitted only this year, for several seasons, the working of statistical features to give as much independence over among the holding interests here, as on the part of the buyers in Europe. It rather looks as though Europe, when it got ready to buy liberally, would find prices further against it, and the more so as its delayed demands may swell ordinary movements. The theory of Europe of easy prices was probably better justified over provisions than for some other commodities. It had that "big corn crop" in its eye, and the cheap price for it, and said there will be plenty of hogs of good weights in this country, while it knew it had a materially larger supply of home-grown hogs. But it rather looks as though the expected large hog supplies could not be counted upon in a material degree this side of the late spring months, although they have increased a little for a few days, while by that time the statistical position of the products may be more disadvantageous to the buyers, so far as relates to its effect upon prices, and on account of large demands which should come in meanwhile. Europe has undoubtedly been plying out its wants more than usual through its home supplies of hogs, but the greater the desire to use them at this early period of the year, the freer its necessities upon other markets later in the season. It is clear that it is not permitting large accumulations of the products, and that it will be tenacious of its opinions until conditions are shown positively of a buoyant character in this country. There was, however, some demand this week from Continental sources for both lard and meats, also from England, and it was said that the statement of stocks made a few days since had provoked this inquiry, while the demands had been at a standstill previously, particularly for lard. Exporters in this country have said all along that they could not understand the apathy of Europe over lard, while the little interest this week thence seemed to have a substantial basis back of it. It was hard to convince European buyers this year over cottonseed oil; they were "waiting to be convinced"; more recently they had been convinced, or nearly so, with a good many bids now thence closer to the market rates here for the oil. It may be that a corresponding long period will intervene before definite conclusions are reached in Europe over hog products. These European buyers, however, can hardly be criticized for their backwardness over responding to firm conditions this year, bearing in mind that they have been previously, for several years, right in their conclusions, as before remarked, while they are apt to regard sentiment as the chief feature of stimulation when prices bound upward in this country; they desire to get at

facts and until facts are ascertained they do not care to discount the future. The home demands for the products have increased this week, and on the whole there is a very good business going on in cash stuff to the Southwest, South and East, with more confidence among buyers over prices. In New York, there is a good sale for city lard, for export, and free demands for bellies, shoulders and hams, with strong prices maintained for them. The Continent trading in refined lard is also better.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,545 bbls. pork, 9,341,594 lbs. lard, and 14, and 16,558,722 lbs. meats.

Chicago shipments last week: 3,764 bbls. pork, 8,751,258 lbs. lard, and 13,905,785 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 4,347 bbls. pork, 7,921,857 lbs. lard and 13,739,866 lbs. meats.

BEEF HAMS do not have much demand; car lots offered at \$20.50.

BEEF.—English shippers are taking up moderate quantities at about steady prices; city tierced extra India mess quoted at \$18.00 @19.00. Barreled is moderately wanted; packet at \$11.50@12.00, family at \$12.50@13.00, and extra mess at \$10.50@11.00.

CANNED MEATS are taken up freely for export, while there are fairly active home distributions; 1-lb. cans at \$1.50@1.75, 2-lb. cans at \$2.50@2.75; 4-lb. cans at \$4.95@5.45, 6-lb. cans at \$8.25@9.00, and 14-lb. cans at \$18.00 @21.50.

On Saturday (3d) hog receipts West, 65,000; last year, 47,000. The tendency of the products was to a little lower range, as hog supplies were larger than had been expected. The declines for the day were 10c for pork and 5 points for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard \$6.25; city lard, \$5.80. Refined lard, Continent, \$6.50; S. A., \$6.75; do. kegs, \$8.00. Compound lard, 5½@6½c. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$10.50@11.00; city family, \$12.50@13.00; short clear, \$11.50@12.50. In city cut meats, sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 5½; 100 bbls. pickled bellies, average 6¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@10¼c. Hogs, 6¼@7¼c.

On Monday, hog receipts West, 87,000; last year, 47,000. The products opened strong and higher on a rise in hog prices; outside buying a little, but their interest not large; English packers sold sparingly; the close shows an advance for the day of 10c for pork and 7 points for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.30@6.35; city lard, \$5.90; Refined lard, Continent, \$6.50; S. A., \$6.75; do. kegs, \$8.00. Compound lard, 6@6½c. In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$10.50@11.00; city family, \$12.50@13.00; short clear \$11.50 @12.50. In city cut meats, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 5½c; pickled hams, 9¼@10¼c. Hogs, 6¼@7¼c.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 71,000; last year, 58,000. There was a strong opening, with an advance in hogs. The speculative trading was the largest in a long while. The outsiders were cleaning out their holdings as profits, while the brokers were buying, and Cudahy a large buyer. The close shows an advance for the day of 10c for pork and 5 points for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.40; city lard, \$5.95. Refined lard, \$6.55; S. A., \$6.75; do. kegs, 8c. Compound lard, 6½@6¾c. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$10.50@11.00; city family, \$12.75@13.00; short clear, \$11.50@13.00. In city cut meats, sales of 35,000 lbs. loose pickled bellies at 6½c for 12 lbs. average, and 6¼c for 10 lbs. average. Hogs, 6¼@7¼c.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 93,000; last year, 71,000. The opening was easier on larger supplies of hogs than had been looked for, but there were good buying orders. The close showed 5c advance for pork, and 2 points for ribs, while lard was unchanged. In

New York Western steam lard, \$6.40; city lard, \$6.00. Refined lard, Continent, \$6.55; S. A., \$6.75, do. kegs, 8c. Compound lard, 6½¢@6¾¢. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$10.50@11.25; city family at \$13.00@13.50; short clear, \$11.75@13.00. In city cut meats sales of 1,500 lbs. pickled bellies at 6¼¢@6½¢ for 12 lbs. and 10 lbs. average; 5,000 lbs. smoking bellies, 7½¢; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 9¼¢@10¼¢. Hogs, 6¼¢@7¼¢.

On Thursday there was a stronger tone again for the products, with an advance early in the day of 10¢@12c for pork, 5 points for lard and 7¢@10 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.40@6.45. No other change in prices in New York.

On Friday, hog receipts West, 54,000; last year, 57,000. There was a strong market at the opening with hogs, but there was a good deal of a pressure to sell, in the way of realizing, and the close showed declines of 10c for pork and 2 to 5 points for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.40; city lard, \$6.00; compound lard, 6¢@6½¢. In mess pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$10.75@11.00. City cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 6½¢.

COMING EVENTS.

1900.

February 13 and 14.—Oklahoma Live Stock Association, sixth annual convention at El Reno, O. T.

March 6.—Panhandle Live Stock Association meets at Canadian, Tex.

March 13.—Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, annual meeting, Fort Worth, Tex.

Dec. 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

February 13-16.—Twenty-eighth annual convention of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, at Watertown, Wis.

February 19.—National convention of Creamery Butter Makers, at Lincoln, Neb.

IRISH TRADE REPORT FOR 1899.

Trade for the year 1899 was not a profitable one for curers. Supplies of pork were limited during the early and middle months and prices ruled much too high to enable curers to turn out the finished article at attractive prices for retailers. According to the agricultural report for 1899, the decrease in the number of pigs in Ireland was 73,768. The decrease in the province of Ulster was 49,880. The rates for Glasgow hams being rather high, during the latter part of the summer, the demand fell off considerably; the present quotation is 80s per cwt. Competition from Danish and Canadian curers reduced the prices of Irish roll bacon. Rolls are quoting at present at 44s to 49s. Owing to stocks having increased to an undue extent Irish lard did not bring sat-

isfactory prices in the early part of the year. Later on stocks became smaller and prices gradually improved, and at present range from 36s to 42s, according to size of bladders. The following particulars, taken from the Board of Trade returns, will show the steady increase which is going on in the importation of pork (both fresh and cured), including lard, from other countries:

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Pork, cwts....	520,538	729,841	864,742
Bacon, cwts....	4,559,854	5,196,730	5,382,434
Hams, cwts....	1,611,820	1,836,875	1,827,050
Lard, cwts....	1,583,395	1,885,629	2,016,078

Total 8,275,607 9,649,075 10,090,304

Value ... \$14,215,837 \$16,897,356 \$17,735,868
There were importations from Continental sources for the year, of butter, 3,130,250 cwt., valued at \$15,815,512; margarine, 868,452 cwt., valued at \$2,330,270; and eggs, 14,932,641 great hundreds, at \$4,620,726.

A PROVISION MAN'S ZINC FORTUNE.

We are delighted to learn that our old friend and comrade, Col. Tom Moore, one of the pioneers of the great packing industry of this country, has a great store of wealth in view. Col. Moore was at the conception of that great industry, packing of the American hog, for the European market. Possibly few men are alive to-day who can recollect the commencement of this gigantic business. Col. Moore was engaged in the business with Messrs. Kingan & Co., Ltd., of Indianapolis, the first year of their business enterprise in the United States, and still continues in the service of the same firm. The gallant colonel, as a side line, is owner of a large tract of possibly the most valuable mineral line in the United States. This property is situated in Newton county, Missouri, which is right in the zinc and lead regions. The Hon. J. A. Gallaher, State Geologist of Missouri, writes of Col. Moore's property, that the supply of lead and zinc is unlimited and will not be taken out in three thousand years. Col. Moore is at present prospecting on his property and upon development of same will retire from the pork packing industry to live a life of luxurious ease, and we hope that we will share his hospitality at the Waldorf-Astoria when he (the gallant colonel) gives a farewell banquet to his many friends in the East.

Col. Moore has promised General Manager McVickar, of the Kingan Provision Company and the editor of The National Provisioner a zinc-lined refrigerator in which to cool their feverish anxiety about the nervous state of high hogs and low pork. Col. Moore is a most painstaking and conscientious gentleman and richly deserves the looming fortune in zinc which is brighter and richer than that which is apparent in the packing industry. Millions Moore!

Read The National Provisioner.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Feb. 3, is as follows:

PORK, BRLS.			
To.	Week ending Feb. 3, 1900.	Same week, 1899.	Nov. 1, '99, to Feb. 3, '00.
U. Kingdom...	1,402	1,539	13,365
Continent....	290	1,456	13,336
So. & Cen. Am.	166	255	5,799
W. Indies....	2,500	1,237	26,106
Br. No. Am....	55	11	2,573
Other countries	12	2	729
Total....	4,545	4,500	66,845

HAM AND BACON, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	11,899,427	13,196,035	163,548,502
Continent....	2,137,455	3,059,787	31,658,428
So. & Cen. Am.	153,724	42,400	1,406,699
W. Indies....	217,973	280,500	3,223,525
Br. No. Am....	...	...	25,000
Other countries	9,500	...	434,850
Total....	14,418,081	16,558,722	200,326,004

LARD, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	5,165,058	5,519,025	71,591,649
Continent....	3,312,671	7,996,245	96,401,801
So. & Cen. Am.	201,705	348,250	5,454,600
W. Indies....	639,190	602,500	7,324,855
Br. No. Am....	4,700	...	62,925
Other countries	18,270	1,880	527,750
Total....	9,341,594	14,527,970	181,963,580

Recapitulation of Week's Reports.

Week ending Feb. 3, 1900.

	Pork.	Bacon & Ham.	Lard.
	Bbls.	Lbs.	Lbs.
New York...	3,265	5,992,975	5,501,300
Boston....	202	4,136,876	2,081,920
Portland, Me.	225	1,477,000	71,750
Phila., Pa....	525	1,204,950	213,400
Baltimore...	...	253,574	643,631
Norfolk....	...	278,850	726,628
Newport News	...	...	...
New Orleans.	78	78,750	102,965
Montreal....	...	...	...
St. John, N. B.	250	1,076,250	...
Galveston, Tex.	...	8,851	...
Total....	4,545	14,418,081	9,341,594

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '99, to Feb. 3, '00.	Nov. 1, '98, to Feb. 4, '99.	Decrease.
Pork, lb....	13,369,600	17,944,800	4,575,200
Hams, b'n, lb	200,326,004	206,070,476	65,744,471
Lard, lb....	181,963,580	221,727,067	40,863,487



Cordova

Wax Candles

Nothing else adds so much to the charm of the drawing room or boudoir as the softly radiant light from CORDOVA Candles. Nothing will contribute more to the artistic success of the luncheon, tea or dinner. The best decorative candles for the simplest or the most elaborate function—for cottage or mansion. Made in all colors and the most delicate tints by STANDARD OIL CO. and sold everywhere.

THE ECLIPSE SECTIONAL RAINBOW GASKET.

$\frac{3}{8}$ in. }
 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. } for Hand Holes.
 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. }



$\frac{3}{4}$ in. }
 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. } For Extra Large Joints.
 1 in. }

Fac-Simile of a 6-inch Section of Eclipse Gasket, Showing Name and Trade-Mark Imbedded.

The Eclipse Gasket is red in color, and composed of the celebrated Rainbow Packing Compound. It will not harden under any degree of heat, or blow out under the highest pressure, and can be taken out and repeatedly replaced. Joints can be made in from three to five minutes.

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THE GOLD LOVING CUP THAT SIR THOMAS LIP- TON "LIFTED."

Sir Thomas Lipton, the great and large-hearted packer-knight, did not succeed in "lifting" the America's cup during the famous yacht races last fall between his sleek Shamrock and the peerless Columbia, but he succeeded in "lifting" more than a mere yachting trophy—he "lifted" the esteem and admiration of the whole American nation. In everything in which Sir Thomas had previously engaged he was met with abundant

This massive cup, made of eighteen-karat gold, is fourteen inches high, and stands on a green marble base of five inches, making a total height of nineteen inches. It cost \$5,600.

The treatment throughout is in the modern Martele fashion. Three graceful mermaids form the handles, from which run sprigs of shamrock, rose, and golden-rod, emblems respectively of Ireland, England, and the United States, these flowers being treated in green, red, and yellow gold. There are three panels on the body, which are outlined by rich chased scrollwork.

The subject of the first panel is an allegorical seated figure of "Welcome" extending her

cludes dolphins, seaweed, shells, etc., with wreaths of oak and ivy, and the arms of Great Britain, Ireland, and the United States. Every detail unites to express the idea of friendship and cordiality.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Review.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6.—The selling interests have had the worst end of it this week on cattle. Receipts have been moderate and quality again poor, everything running to short fed natives and ordinary westerns. Congestion at Eastern markets caused values to fall sharply and the market here fell in sympathy. The fairly decent grades of steers selling at \$5.00 to \$5.35 have not declined over 5 to 10c, but on the common to medium offerings values are 10 to 20c lower than at the close of last week. There was a break in the stock Monday, but heifers rallied a dime to-day and cows and bulls were strong. Stockers and feeders are also about 10c lower, while the lighter grades are about steady. The inquiry is largely for the high grade calves and good quality warmed-up feeders. The demand for all kinds of stock is in excess of the supply. Native steers are quotable at \$4.10 to \$5.50; good to choice, \$5.50 to \$6.10; Texas and westerns, \$3.25 to \$5.35; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$4.00; bulls and stags, \$2.25 to \$4.75; yearlings and calves, \$4.00 to \$5.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$4.75; veals, \$4.50 to \$7.50.

The decline in lambs at other markets this week has not affected the local trade further than to cause the market to rule a little slow. They are now 50 to 60c higher than ten days ago, and sheep are 20 to 40c higher. Lambs are selling at \$6.00 to \$7.00; yearlings, \$5.00 to \$5.70; sheep and yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.25; ewes, \$3.85 to \$4.85.

The hog supply is only nominal, considering the strong demand. Receipts for the year show a gain of nearly 30,000, yet packers are not getting near enough hogs to meet their wants, although they are maintaining the highest prices on the river. Sales to-day ranged from \$4.65 to \$4.80, with the bulk selling at \$4.67½ to \$4.75.

CONSULAR INVOICES REQUIRED BY BRAZIL.

Under date of Bahia, Dec. 16, 1898, Consul Furniss says:

In accordance with a Brazilian law of Nov. 21, 1899—

Exporters of merchandise from foreign ports to any Brazilian port must, after Jan. 1, 1900, present the following documents at the Brazilian consulate: Proof of the port of origin, with two invoices to be duly certified by the consul, one of which will be returned to the shipper, to be forwarded with the goods, the other being retained by the consul, who in turn will forward it to the statistical department.

As can be seen, this virtually puts into effect the same regulations relative to invoices as prevail in our service. Invoices have not heretofore been required by Brazil.

STATE LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

Senator McCarren on Wednesday introduced a bill at Albany placing the Wallabout Market in Brooklyn under the control of the Department of Finance of New York city.

Senator Boyce introduced a bill also on Wednesday providing for the appointment of a Salt Inspector by the Governor, to hold office for five years. The inspector is to be allowed a fee of 1½ mills for each 100 pounds inspected.



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SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S LOVING CUP.

success. He took his defeat gracefully, like a gentleman and a true sportsman. Then he pluckily said he would come back again with a better boat.

The admiration and esteem in which this astute business man and gallant knight is held by the people of this country took tangible form just before Sir Thomas sailed away for his home across the broad Atlantic. It was at that time decided, as The National Provisioner told of, to present him with a loving cup. This has now been completed, and it has been admired by thousands who have gazed upon it in the windows of the Gorham Company, its makers, who have shown their usual skill and painstaking care in the execution of the work. The cup is a fitting token of the high regard of the people of this country for this splendid gentleman who won everybody to him by his frank and manly ways.

arm toward a yacht approaching from the distant East, symbolized by the rising sun, whose rays with the reflection on the water form a decorative background. At the top is an Irish harp. At the lower edge of this panel is a ribbon bearing the appropriate inscription, "Amicus Amico" (friendly to a friend), the motto of the family of Bellingham.

In the second panel are the figures of Britannia and Columbia extending hands in the grasp of friendship, with a lion and eagle in attendance, while the sun in the zenith typifies the meeting of East and West.

The third panel bears the inscription chased in relief in flowing letters as though floating in the water: "To Sir Thomas Lipton From His American Friends, 1899," and supplies the motive for the whole treatment. The upper part of this panel is decorated with seaweed, with mermaids playing upon harps.

At the foot of the cup, the decoration in-

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

Completed receipts for this week will run approximately 52,000 cattle, 170,000 hogs, 65,000 sheep.

CATTLE.—Conditions in the cattle trade have not improved any during the week, in fact, are less satisfactory than at the close of business last week. Reports of unfavorable markets during the past ten days have not checked the movement toward market in the least, in fact, receipts show an increase, while there has been little, if any, improvement in the channels of outlet. The Eastern shipping movement shows a small increase, but it has not been sufficient to overcome the larger marketing, and the only encouragement in this is the possibility of an early opening of more free export transportation.

The market has held a declining tendency from the start of the current week, and, while for the previous week the principal declines were on good to choice heavy steers, for this week the depression has extended to everything in the beef steer line, and on middle days amounted to fully 15¢@20¢ from the closing basis of the previous week. It would seem that this long continued slump would, at least, temporarily check the movement of cattle to market, but information of traveling men in the trade is to the effect that there are large numbers of cattle on feed that will be sent forward within the next two months, and these traveling men, who ought to be well posted, do not express themselves as looking for any permanent improvement within that time. There has been nothing here during the week to sell above \$6.10, against \$6.30, the top for the previous week, and as the market now stands the bulk of beef cattle are selling at a basis of \$5.50@6 for good to strictly choice heavy beefs, \$5@5.50 for fair to good medium to strong, weight, \$4.50@5 for good to choice light weight, and \$4@4.50 for common to fair light.

There is some improvement in the volume of feeder inquiry and some fancy prices have been reported during the week. Choice light native feeders have sold as high as \$5. Canadian cattle at \$4.40@4.90, and quite a business in natives at \$4.25@4.75. These prices, of course, are for good to choice feeders, the movement in light stockers still ruling light with prices low.

The cow trade has also been in a slumping condition, and prices for practically all kinds have declined fully 15¢@30¢ during the week on all cutter and dressed beef grades. Canners also inclining to lower prices. Choice veals have held about steady, but bulk of calves have sold somewhat lower, and it is nearing times of year for general turn to lower prices for calves. The bulk of fat cows sell between \$3@3.75, with a few very choice heifers as high as \$4.50; top veals, \$9.

Texas supply has been fairly liberal, and while these light Southern cattle prove attractive to buyers, if fat, the general market has sagged somewhat in sympathy with native trade.

HOGS.—Hogs have been coming more freely than for the previous week, not only at Chicago, but at all the outside Western points, the increase at this market up to the middle of the week being close to 30,000 over the record of the corresponding period the previous week. Whether this increased movement is an after-result of the severe weather of last week or the beginning of a period of more liberal marketing is, as yet,

largely problematic. If, as is thought by some, the larger receipts are due to the weather conditions of last week, then a falling off in supply and check to declining prices are apt to follow in a few days, otherwise it is equally as likely that the high notch has been seen for the present. The market for the week opened out in good, strong active condition and on Tuesday a legitimate top notch of even \$5 per hundred weight was made, with bulk of all the 30,000 on sale going over the scales between \$4.87½@4.95. From this there was a break of flat 10¢ on Wednesday, when receipts ran well up toward 45,000, and the crop on that day sold at \$4.75@4.85 for bulk, with a scattering few at \$4.90 and an outside top at \$4.92½.

The Eastern demand for live hogs continues to show some increase in volume, but compared with the whole total of receipts, still shows local slaughterers to be consuming almost seven-eighths of the total supply, and, considering the fact that prices of hog products are relatively lower than hogs on the hoof, the packers have been exceptionally good buyers, but will, should the supply hold up to this week's standard, undoubtedly force prices to a lower level.

The quality continues good, but weight is lighter than an average for the season of the year.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs have been somewhat lighter and are made up largely of fed Westerns. Sheep market has held steady as to prices, but the continued large percentage of lambs has resulted in a sharp turn to lower prices. Bulk of choice handy weight sheep sell at \$4.80@5.25; heavy weight, \$4.50@4.75; yearlings up to \$5.90. Best lambs sell at \$6.90, though early in the week \$7.10 was paid; bulk of fed lambs, \$6.40@6.80.

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Hogs are \$1.00@1.05 higher than a year ago.

Receipts of hogs at the Chicago Stockyards for the year to date have turned the million point.

During the month of January Kansas City sent to Chicago 562 cars of cattle, St. Louis 65 and Omaha 22.

Shippers are buying hogs to send East with greatly increased freedom. Last week 35,063 hogs were shipped from here, against 23,989 the preceding week and 26,687 the same week last year.

The hogs received last week averaged 226 pounds, against 228 pounds the preceding week, 231 pounds a month ago, 256 pounds two months ago, 224 pounds a year ago, 227 pounds two years ago, and 237 pounds three years ago.

Shipments last week: Cattle, 13,012; hogs, 34,435; sheep, 3,771; against 10,831, cattle, 23,989 hogs, 2,887 sheep the previous week; 15,660 cattle, 26,687 hogs, 3,228 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 16,130 cattle, 37,526 hogs, 7,977 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

Including 64,388 shipped direct to downtown packers, Chicago received 880,896 hogs last month, or 586,324 more than receipts at any other market. The total was the largest for January since 1895, while receipts at Kansas City were the smallest for January since 1896.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were: Armour, 33,600; Anglo-American, 9,600; Boyd & Lunham, 4,100; Chicago, 6,700; Continental, 7,900; Hammond, 6,300; International, 8,200; Lipton, 7,000; Morris, 7,400; Swift, 26,100; Viles & Robbins, 14,700, and butchers, 7,000.

Receipts of livestock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 45,557; hogs, 156,562; sheep, 77,656; against 39,422 cattle, 153,587 hogs,

72,908 sheep the previous week; 43,824 cattle, 175,337 hogs, 68,952 sheep the corresponding week of 1899; 44,334 cattle, 164,044 hogs, 61,462 sheep the corresponding week of 1898.

Average weight of hogs at Omaha last month, 257 pounds, the lightest since last September and the lightest January since 1895. Average a year ago, 262 pounds, and two years ago, 287 pounds. The average at Sioux City dropped from 280 pounds in December to 254 in January, being 29 pounds lighter than a year ago.

The first Colorado-Mexican lambs of the season arrived late Monday, or nearly a month later than a year and two years ago. A lot of 189 averaging 77 pounds sold Monday at \$6.85, and 1,376, averaging 85¢@91 pounds, sold Tuesday at \$7.00, which was the top price last year for Colorados. The first of the season in 1899 sold Jan. 10 at \$5.12½, and in 1898 the first received sold at \$5.85. Last year they sold as low as \$4.60, and the range last February was \$4.85@5.00.

Stocks of Provisions in Chicago on Jan. 31, 1900.

	Jan. 31, 1900.	Jan. 31, 1899.
Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls.	39,006	70,962
Mess pork, winter packed (old), '98-'99, bbls.	67,261	53,090
Mess pork, winter packed (old), '97-'98, bbls.	267	9,453
Mess pork, summer packed, bbls.		
Other kinds brld. pork, bbls.	31,708	59,507
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1899, tcs.	52,497	82,548
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '98, to Oct. 1, '99	47,602	36,864
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, 1898	4,753	
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	13,174	15,221
*S. R. middles, made since Oct. 1, 1899, lb.	17,620,497	
S. R. middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1899, lb.		53,112,582
S. C. middles, lb.	2,545,797	5,339,208
*Extra S. C. middles, made since Oct. 1, 1899, lb.	6,197,463	
Extra S. C. middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1899, lb.		7,280,119
**Extra S. R. middles, lb.	2,966,936	
L. C. middles, lb.	263,256	780,114
D. S. shoulders, lb.	1,001,389	2,781,879
S. P. shoulders, lb.	1,686,968	2,365,063
S. P. hams, lb.	34,485,153	50,935,193
D. S. bellies, lb.	13,419,586	18,412,253
S. P. bellies, lb.	5,263,271	8,500,832
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lb.	9,958,510	21,264,474
S. P. Boston shoulders, lb.	1,852,574	4,266,509
S. P. skinned hams, lb.	16,023,550	20,131,864
Other cuts of meats, lb.	13,092,057	25,241,372

*New season packing, reported separately for the first time Oct. 31, 1899. **Formerly included under head of "Other Cuts of Meats."

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

	Received Jan., 1900.	Shipped Jan., 1900.
Pork, bbls.	434	14,456
Lard, gross weight, lb.	5,467,003	35,962,899
Meats, gross weight, lb.	10,617,775	60,606,939
Live hogs, No.	880,912	95,399
Dressed hogs, No.	222	15,577

Average weight of hogs received January, 229; January, 1899, 231; January, 1898, 233.

Chicago Provision Market.

Provision prices on Tuesday of this week recovered all the January decline. That 60¢ break in pork and the ¼¢ per lb decline in ribs and lard, which was brought about in January by the profit taking of those who were long on product, was wiped out on Tuesday. At present writing lard and ribs are at the top since the winter advance started, and pork is a shade over the best January prices. The dropping off in hog receipts has had quite a little to do with this recovery, and the break apparently had the effect of renewing the cash demand for lack of which there was so much complaint in January. Another matter that has had something to do with the strength in prices has been this revival in the cash demand. And still another was the February 1 statement of stocks. The small world's stock of lard, 284,000 tierces, made as

much impression as anything; only one-half the total of 1897. All the packers report a large business with the South and a decided revival in the English demand. The outsider still continues in a bullish mood and appears in force on every encouragement given by advances. The professional element is a little divided. The hog movement is puzzling, dropping off suddenly when it looks as if there were to be an increase, and increasing just as suddenly when small receipts are counted on. An authority estimates that the total supply of hogs is a little ahead of last year, but the same authority predicts that arrivals will be smaller than last year up to March. The Government is expected to make its hog estimate considerably under last year. The shortage in packing is just about where it was about a month ago, that is 1,100,000 hogs under last year. Stocks of all kinds of product at the three great points, Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha, are 161,000,000 pounds under last year, about 285,000,000 pounds Feb. 1, 1900, compared with 446,000,000 pounds Feb. 1, 1899. The comparative loss for January was 42,000,000 pounds, which is a proof of the enormous consumption. The speculative grades of product are still under a parity with the live hog.

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3.					
PORK—(Per barrel)—					
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	
May	10.85	10.85	10.90	10.85	
July	10.87½	10.92½	10.87½	10.90	
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—					
May	6.02½	6.05	6.02½	6.02½	
July	6.10	6.12½	6.10	6.10	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—					
May	5.85	5.90	5.85	5.87½	
July	5.90	5.92½	5.90	5.90	
MONDAY, FEB. 5.					
PORK—(Per barrel)—					
May	10.87½	10.97½	10.87½	10.97½	
July	10.97½	11.02½	10.97½	11.02½	
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—					
May	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.10	
July	6.12½	6.20	6.12½	6.17½	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—					
May	5.90	5.95	5.87½	5.92½	
July	5.95	5.97½	5.95	5.95	
TUESDAY, FEB. 6.					
PORK—(Per barrel)—					
May	10.95	11.10	10.95	11.07½	
July	11.02½	11.12½	11.02½	11.12½	
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—					
May	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.15	
July	6.17½	6.22½	6.17½	6.22½	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—					
May	5.95	5.97½	5.92½	5.97½	
July	5.97½	6.00	5.97½	6.00	
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.					
PORK—(Per barrel)—					
May	11.00	11.15	11.00	11.12½	
July	11.05	11.17½	11.05	11.17½	
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—					
May	6.10	6.17½	6.10	6.15	
July	6.17½	6.25	6.17½	6.22½	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—					
May	5.95	6.02½	5.95	6.00	
July	5.97½	6.02½	5.97½	6.02½	

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THURSDAY, FEB. 8.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	11.15	11.30	11.15	11.20
July	11.25	11.30	11.25	11.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.15	6.20	6.15	6.15
July	6.25	6.27½	6.25	6.25
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.05	6.12½	6.02½	6.10
July	6.05	6.12½	6.05	6.10

FRIDAY, FEB. 9.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	11.20	11.30	11.07½	11.10
July	11.15	11.30	11.15	11.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.17½	6.20	6.10	6.12½
July	6.25	6.27½	6.20	6.20
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.10	6.12½	6.02½	6.05
July	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.07½

Friday's Closings.

COTTON SEED OIL has not changed in any particular from the features in our review; it rules very strong, but just now quiet, although buyers ready to take up any offerings, and which are scarce. Sales of 350 bbls. crude, quoted at 33¼@34c; 500 bbls. prime yellow, spot and February, at 37¼@38c; 600 bbls. do. March, at 38c; closing, 38c bid and 38½c asked; 300 bbls. white at 39½c; winter yellow, 40@42c.

LARD OIL is at the close a little unsettled, with 49@50c quoted, with easier lard.

TALLOW—The close of the market shows quiet conditions; city, in hhds., could be bought at 5¼c, but there are practically no export bids, with the freight difficulty in the way. No sales have taken place since those of last Saturday. The contract deliveries to the home trade of 275 hhds. went in on the basis of those sales, which were at 5¼c.

Late on Friday there were sales of 600 hhds. city for export at 5¼c, and the market is now firm at 5¼c.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Milton Shroder, of Cincinnati, O., and wife are guests of their uncle, Mr. Max Nathan, of New York. Mr. Shroder is well known to the provision trade of Cincinnati and is receiving congratulations of his many friends on his marriage, which took place in that city Feb. 4.

Our old friend, Mr. Oscar Flash, who is known all over Europe and this country in connection with the cotton oil trade, and who was for some time associated with the Southern Cotton Oil Co., has just formed a partnership with Mr. Parmele, and under the firm name of Parmele & Flash, will conduct a business in lumber, and vegetable oils, making cotton seed oil a specialty. Their business location will be at No. 1 Broadway.

SQUIRE'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Boston, Feb. 8.—H. W. Chaplin, assignee for John P. Squire & Co., has issued a statement showing the assets and liabilities, as follows, including all companies:

Assets.—Cash, \$44,609; accounts receivable (good), \$507,427; accounts receivable (doubtful), \$363,467; bills receivable (good), \$19,527; bills receivable (doubtful), \$148,860; merchandise inventory, \$515,980; construction, equipment and real estate, \$3,008,474; stocks, bonds, etc., \$1,006,118; total, \$6,214,463. Liabilities.—Accounts payable, \$294,882; bills payable, \$5,025,896; surplus, \$893,685; total, \$6,214,463.

The statement of corporations, omitting branches, is as follows:

Assets.—Cash, \$12,441; accounts receivable (good), \$225,847; accounts receivable (doubtful), \$300,592; bills receivable (good), \$594; bills receivable (doubtful), \$80,015; merchandise inventory, \$403,788; construction, equipment and real estate, \$3,052,424; total, \$4,075,701.

Liabilities.—Accounts payable, \$268,281; bills payable, \$2,671,508; surplus, \$1,135,912; total, \$4,075,701.

The assignee is preparing a statement showing the amount of business transacted since December 15, the day of the assignment. It is expected that the statement will show a profit sufficient to pay 3 or 4 per cent. on the total indebtedness for the time the business has been conducted by the assignee.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the National Board of Trade was held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 24 and 25. President Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, was re-elected. Mr. W. R. Tucker was re-elected secretary. Much important business was done. The next meeting will be held in Washington, Jan. 22, 1901.

The Omaha Packing Company, of Chicago and South Omaha, have issued a tasty and patriotic calendar for the closing year of the nineteenth century. It advertises their excellent brands of beef, pork and mutton products. The picture on the calendar is a handsome reproduction of an oil painting showing one of "Teddy's" gallant Rough Riders.

* The Iowa Supreme Court has affirmed the District Court's decision in the case of the Sioux City Stockyards Company against the Sioux City Packing Company, a litigation involving \$257,000, in favor of the defendant. As a result of the final decision, the packing company should receive about \$10,000 or \$15,000 worth of property, tied up by the stockyards company's attachments.

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KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 7, 1900.

The receipts past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City.....	34,700	61,400	14,600
Previous week.....	32,600	152,700	14,700
Same week 1899....	34,400	55,700	12,600
Chicago.....	45,700	154,700	76,300
Omaha.....	15,800	30,100	21,900
St. Louis.....	12,000	44,000	3,600
St. Joseph.....	5,000	27,300	3,100
Kansas City.....	34,700	61,400	14,600

Total past week.....	113,200	317,500	119,500
Previous week.....	98,000	310,200	115,500
Same week 1899....	106,300	331,200	116,900

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour Packing Co.	3,797	24,981	3,117
Swift and Company	7,903	18,090	9,908
S. & S. Co.	4,895	2,339	1,083
Fowler Son & Co.	164	12,867	.....
Ruddy Bros.	349	.....	.....
Small butchers.....	228	270	118

Total past week..	17,334	58,487	14,226
Previous week....	17,331	58,853	11,504
Same week, 1899.	15,493	53,853	10,920

CATTLE.—Last week the cattle market opened well on Monday, \$5.80 being paid for the best cattle on the market, but the decline was rather a steady one during the entire week, not very pronounced, say, from 15 to 25c per 100 pounds. Toward the close of the week some good cattle, 1,544 pounds average, sold at \$5.50. The medium and rough descriptions were very slow in changing hands; the light handyweight were in good demand and the decline on such for the entire week not so pronounced. Fat, light cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.50 valuation, were very steady during the entire week. The light grades of butchers' cows and heifers were in good demand the entire week, but wherever the weight ran heavy there was a corresponding decline in prices. Some 1,450 pounds average cows sold at \$4.10, which was about the top of the market. Some very good heifers sold from \$4.35 to \$4.50. The range cattle were fairly liberal supply. The decline for the week can be put down from 15 to 25c per 100 pounds. Some very good Western steers sold at \$4.75. Some Western heifers, 857 pounds average, sold at \$4.10. Some Panhandle Texas steers, 1,015 pounds average, sold at \$4.40. The Quarantine Texas Division not in any large supply; the highest price paid for the week \$4.65 for steers, but some very good pattern steers, 1,059 pounds average, sold at \$4.20, and some 1,027 pounds average at \$4.40. The best Texas cows of about 1,070 pounds average, sold at \$3.40. The best of the heifers 640 pounds average at \$3.45; best of the bulls of 1,750 pounds average, at \$3.50; but to be sure the canning cows and steers sold at much lower figures. The packers are not such reckless buyers of canning cattle as they have been in former months—the demand seems to have dropped out of them in a good

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measure. During the entire week heavy bulls were what may be called very dull; the light butcher bulls, however, sold very well indeed. The top of the market for some 1,410 pounds average at \$4.00, but some very good bunches indeed sold at about \$3.50. The stocker and feeder trade was dull; there was at least a decline of 25c per 100 pounds, and some were inclined to think that the decline was fully 40c. There were too many of them driven to the market and commission men with orders were somewhat satisfied that there would be lower prices and refused to buy until the market broke, which they expect it to do in the following week. Some 273 cars containing 8,796 stockers and feeders shipped back to the country past week, against 287 cars, containing 9,253 the previous week; against 241 cars, containing 8,620 head, for the corresponding week one year ago. Shipments of fat cattle to the seaboard 100 cars, against 162 cars for corresponding week one year ago. Some 75 cars went to New York. Among the outside purchasers of cattle: Cudahy, 935 head; Balling, 206 head; Hammond, 147; Kraus, 319; Hall, 409; 1,134 by Schwarzschild, 115 by Swift, with 151 by Michael.

This week receipts on Monday, 8,700; on Tuesday, 9,100. So far not many topy cattle offered on the market. The best bunch offered 1,730 pounds average at \$5.60. Also some Hereford, not as heavy an average, sold at \$5.60. The best sellers are cattle ranging in valuation from \$5.00 to \$5.35—such of these are picked up by the slaughterers. Light cows and heifers are still in good demand. A bunch of 27 head of cows, 1,141 pounds average, sold as high as \$4.00, but \$3.50 bought very good cows. Fat butcher heifers are in demand; quite a number of them changed hands at \$4.00 to \$4.50. Heavy and medium bulls are still slow of sale; while a few 1,690 pounds average sold at \$4.25, yet a good many more sold at very low point of \$3.15. There has been quite a liberal supply of dressed beef in the Range cattle. The highest price for the week so far, Western steers, 1,362 pounds average, \$5.10, but a bunch of 132 head, 1,124 pounds average, sold at \$4.50. Some Western heifers, 620 pounds average, sold at \$3.80. A bunch of Panhandle steers, 1,260 pounds average, sold at \$4.75. The Quarantine Division not very largely supplied. On Monday 1,263 pounds average steers brought \$4.37½, but on Tuesday cattle full equally as good were 10c lower. Some good cows, 905 pounds average, sold as high as \$3.00, but quite a number sold at \$2.25. Some 580 pounds av-

erage heifers sold at \$3.50, while some bulls, 1,340 pounds average, sold at \$3.25. The market on Tuesday showed steady on some grades, yet on the general run showed fully a weakness of 10c per 100 pounds. There are entirely too many stockers and feeders coming to the market for the shippers' good. The tendency is downward. The speculators were disgusted at last week—had too many to bring forward to the present week, and they are now scratching their heads to find a purchaser at the prices they have paid, and until the supply somewhat slackens there is bound to be a lower market on stockers and feeders.

HOGS.—Thursday opened with a better feeling on hogs, running all the way from 2½ to 12½ per 100 pounds. The top stood for the day \$4.77½, with bulk \$4.62½ to \$4.70, with light weights \$4.55 to \$4.60. On Friday the packers were a little bearish and tried to get hogs lower; a few were sold at 5c decline, but not many, and 2½c fully represented the decline for the day. The tops \$4.75, with bulk still \$4.62½ to \$4.70. On Saturday some fancy tops brought \$4.77½, with bulk standing for the day some 2½c lower than that of Friday, being \$4.60 to \$4.67½.

This week: Monday, 9,471; Tuesday, 12,500. On Monday there were quite a number of Southern hogs, and while some of them were of a very good description, still they were quite a number of the razor pattern among them and especially entirely too many of the razor back among the pigs; so that pigs on Monday were of any and all prices. Monday opened with a good shipping demand, and the speculators were very busy indeed, so that tops stood \$4.77½, with bulk at \$4.60 to \$4.70. On Tuesday there was still a good demand. Mexico was in the market, and paid for such heavy hogs as she desired \$4.85; the highest price paid by the packers was \$4.80, with bulk at \$4.65 to \$4.72½, so that the Tuesday's market closed with highest prices paid for hogs so far this winter.

SHEEP.—During the entire past week the market was very strong indeed on lambs and sheep. Among the sales may be noticed some 89 pounds average native lambs at \$6.60; a bunch of 201 Colorado lambs, 70 pounds average, \$6.50; some Western shearlings and yearlings of 107 pounds average at \$5.20; a bunch of 184 New Mexican yearlings, 74 pounds average, at \$5.60; 620 Western wethers, 119 pounds average, at \$5.10.

Monday's receipts this week, 4,716; Tuesday, 4,847, and the demand is still good. Stockers and feeders are wanted badly. Among the sales may be noticed 227 Colorado lambs, 81 pounds average, \$6.75; 252 Utah lambs, 77 pounds average, \$6.65; 282 Mexican lambs, 68 pounds average, \$6.60; 322 Utah sheep, 120 pounds average, \$5.10; 399 Western wethers, 95 pounds, \$5.20; 256 Mexican wethers, 84 pounds average, \$5.30; a bunch of 1,412 Colorado feeding lambs, 61 pounds average, \$5.75.



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NEW YORK CITY.

THE POTENCY OF HEREFORD BLOOD.

Mr. T. F. B. Sotham, of Chillicothe, Mo., president of the American Hereford Association, delivered an address upon "The Potency of Hereford Blood," before the National Live Stock Convention. He said, in part:

There is no power within the reach of the cattleman so potent to better his financial condition as the blood of the Hereford breed of cattle.

It was, I believe, over 4,000 years ago, in one of the contracts Jacob had with Laban that the potency of the Hereford blood first came to be acknowledged. Now, the old man, Laban, was not naturally a cattleman. He was rather a farmer, and he had found Jacob too good a herdsman, too skilful a breeder and manager, to let him go easily, so he dictated a contract with Jacob whereby Jacob was to have all of the ring-streaked and striped cattle for his share of the stock, and they formed a partnership on that basis. Jacob, by scientific breeding, managed to get the calves coming his colors, and then Laban whined and crawled. Six times Laban changed the contract until the entire herd had become off color, and Jacob, like a dutiful son-in-law, put up with all sorts of annoyances to please his father-in-law, and at last they made a seventh contract wherein Laban dictated selfish restrictions so strong that he felt sure he had Jacob tied to him for life. It was agreed that Laban should have all the solid and mixed colors, and that Jacob should have only those with red bodies and white or mottled faces. Now, seven is a number which is conceded to have a significance with God, and God had plans of his own for Jacob, and this was the seventh and last contract between Laban and Jacob. Often befriended by God, from a divine origin, Jacob came into possession of red with white face bulls, and soon the red calves with white or mottled faces began to throng the ranch. They were plainly in evidence. At the first round-up, and in a year or two, they threatened to stock the entire range, and Laban changed his tune. Jacob paid no heed to him. Not only were the white-faced calves the desired color, but they had a thrift and quality which enabled them to grow to greater size on the short grass of his range and to mature at earlier ages.

God renamed Jacob "Israel," and made of him a great nation. You know that cattle raising was the chief industry in Israel from that time.

The oldest paintings of cattle that come down to us from past ages show a sprinkling of white-faced stock. I have seen paintings of Christ cradled in a manger in a stable containing white-faced cows, and other paintings of the annunciation of his birth by the angels where their radiance reflected among the shepherds, illuminated the white faces of their

cattle. White-faced cattle exist to this day in Belgium, Holland, France and Germany. White-faced cattle have been for ages in the British isles. Their highest perfection has been developed in Herefordshire, the richest grazing district in England. No other breed has been known to go ripe into the London market off of grass. The wonderful potency of Hereford is exhibited in the fact that nowhere in the entire history of the Hereford breed can it be shown that alien blood has been introduced into the breed for the purpose of improving it. All the improvements in Hereford cattle have been perfected from within the breed itself.

The white-faced Hereford was crossed with the white-faced gray cattle of Herefordshire and other countries, and for a time there was much rivalry between the grays and reds. They both had white faces, but again the red prevailed.

Intelligently used, the potency of Hereford blood insures that the ranchman may put out the entire product of his ranch in one uniform quality and color. With this blood properly used solid train loads of uniform cattle will go into the market; solid shiploads of uniform white-faced cattle will be exported for the European trade, every animal of which will bear the trade-mark like the hall-mark of a good coin from uncle Sam's mint. We must not expect the best results from the use of grades. If you would get the benefit of the potency of Hereford blood, use the blood in its purity. If you can't have but one registered Hereford bull put him in the pasture with his own set of cows and compare the offspring with that of grade bulls and bulls of other breeds. Get at these things from your own experience. Cast prejudice aside and let the fittest survive. If you can't buy an entire Hereford herd, buy one pure-bred cow and save her female increase and let them gradually displace the grades and other sorts. Go at it thoroughly, honestly, earnestly, thoughtfully. Go at it right, for no man ever lived to regret availing himself of the potency of Hereford blood.

THE GALLOWAY FOR THE RANGE AND FARM

Mr. Frank B. Hearne, secretary of the American Galloway Breeders' Association. His paper, read before the National Live Stock Convention, was entitled, "The Galloway for the Range and Farm." In part it follows:

Galloways are no piebald race, recently propagated experiment, with their merits unproven, but a breed well and favorably known in its native country, Scotland, since the fourteenth century.

The first importation to America was made in 1853 to Canada, and in 1875 to the United States.

The Galloway has made a place and name for himself as a superior beef producer in all sections where known, and in public tests at Kansas City, New Orleans, St. Louis and various Chicago fat stock shows, his beef, being fine grained, firm, fat, juicy and marbled evenly and fat with lean, sustaining and proving the reputation brought with them from Britain. We have more than one testimony that "there is no other breed worth more per pound weight than the first-class Galloway," and that they are the best butcher's beast, both as regards quality of beef and proportion of offal.

The uninitiated will be often deceived for the sturdy, fine-boned, short-legged Galloway, with the fat evenly distributed upon the most valuable parts, will sometimes look small grazing in a field with his longer legged and coarser framed neighbors. When they are brought to the scales the difference will be found in the Galloway's favor.

Galloway cattle have always been polled hornless. Their offspring from other cows of other breeds, being in 99 cases out of 100, black and hornless, so strongly marked is the polled character. No other breed of polled cattle will equal the Galloway in this respect.

They are hardy, hearty, handsome, with compact, deep, symmetrical body, with a beautiful picturesque head, short and wide, a large, prominent eye, a dainty, short ear pointing forward and fringed with long hair. His skin is mellow, and his coat is a luxuriant one of long, bright, wavy hair, overlying a thick, mossy undergrowth of fine, soft, short hair, which resists the wet and cold. The long coat being cast in summer, he is in favorable condition to endure the excessive heat, which explains why it is that he is well adapted to, and as popular in the South as well as in the West and North. This beautiful coat, so useful to the animal while alive, serves its owner long after the juicy joints of meat have been enjoyed, as a robe or a coat and driving gloves.

It has also been demonstrated that the Galloway will pay little or no attention to the swarm of flies which in the South in summer have come to be a veritable pest to most cattle. His thick skin and hair are a great protection and are almost impregnable when assaulted by flies.

We do not claim that Galloways are the only good breed of beef cattle, but we do claim that they are as good as any other of the breeds. Galloways are yearly becoming more popular.

The Galloway is the most easily and cheaply kept of any other breeds. The Galloway laughs at the severest blizzards which sweep the Western prairies. I have never known one to hump his back at the loudest notes of the storm king, and history has no record of

(Continued on page 21.)

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Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon, all in packages.

TALLOW.—We called attention in our previous publication (on page 42) to the treaty on 500 hogsheds city at 5½¢, on export account, and said if freight room could be had that quantity would be sold; the trade fell through, however, because of the advance for ocean freights, and the market was then substantially 5½¢, as then indicated, and a lot of 50 hogsheds was then sold to the home trade at 5½¢. Through Monday and Tuesday of this week there was rather a halt to trading; 5½¢ was bid for city in hogsheds, while 5½¢ was asked. There seemed a disposition then to await the report of the London auction sale. On Wednesday the London cable reported the auction sale there as 9d and 1s higher, while there was only a very limited quantity offered for sale, or 750 casks, and this was practically all sold. The market here, on Wednesday, was, however, quiet, with absence of export demand. The melters were firmer in their views, but at the same time it was doubtful if more than 5½¢ could have been made. The high rates for ocean freight room were keeping exporters quiet; otherwise there would have been demand from them. But it must be considered that the advance in London had been partly offset by the recent advance in ocean freights, which would equal an added cost of 1-16¢ to tallow laid down there, while there have been some advance in the price of tallow in this country previously for the week, or of about ¼¢, and London was simply catching up to the new conditions of prices here and the added cost to lay down the product there. It was on this account that the substantial advance there lost a good part of its influence here. While the exporters keep out of course it cannot be expected that the home trade buyers will show much interest. But we regard tallow as in good shape for further favoring seller, the exact time for which to depend upon the resumption of export trading. If lard is to retain its present strength, and there are many calculations of decidedly higher prices for it, tallow will be further favorably influenced; but tallow rests for firmness at least on its own statistical features. Several hundreds of hogsheds of city

could be had for February delivery. There has been a good export demand for city edible, the first in some time, and for the week 700 tierces have been taken for shipment at 5½¢@6¢, chiefly at 6¢, closing with more money asked. Country-made tallow arrives only moderately, while the home trade takes it up, and meets a firm line of prices. Sales for the week of 325,000 pounds at 5¼¢@5½¢, as to quality. The Western markets are also rather quiet, but firmly held. In Chicago, prime packers quoted at 5½¢@6¢, No. 1 do. at 5¼¢@5½¢, No. 2 do. at 4¼¢@5¼¢, city renderers at 5¼¢@5½¢, prime country at 5¼¢@5½¢, and No. 2 do. at 4¼¢@4½¢.

The close of the markets to Friday night will be found on page 42.

LARD STEARINE.—There is a little trading from time to time, but the supplies on offer are not very material. About 7½¢ quoted in a nominal way.

OLEO STEARINE.—By coming down ¼¢ in price the pressers were able to clean out some accumulations they had made. The home refiners were the buyers, and who had held off for some time, as the bulk of the offerings had previously been absorbed for Western demands. The market is now steady. Sales of 175,000 pounds city at 6½¢ and 50,000 pounds out of town at 6½¢. At Chicago, sales of 50,000 pounds at 7¢, and 100,000 pounds at 7½¢.

Further sale of 50,000 pounds in New York at 6½¢.

GREASE.—There is more of a demand from the pressers, but exporters are hindered a good deal over trading by the advanced rates for ocean freight room. However, the tendency of prices is stronger, and the basis of trading is now rather well up to the recent outside figures. "A" white quoted at 5½¢, "B" white at 5¼¢, yellow at 4¼¢@5¢, bone and house at 4¼¢@5¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—There is some export trading, but the general demand is of a moderate order, although the tone of affairs is stronger, by reason of the improved positions for associated products. White quoted at 5¼¢@5½¢, and yellow at 5¼¢.

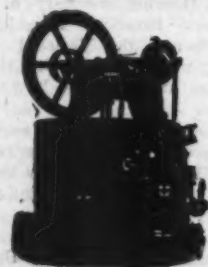
CORN OIL.—There is a very confident look to the market, partly in sympathy with the higher range of prices for soap fats generally, but as well from increased demand. Quoted at \$4.00@\$5.00 for large and small lots.

LARD OIL.—There is a better trading and a stronger market, through the advance for lard. Quoted at 50¢@52¢.

(For Friday's closing, see page 17.)

* A. B. Robertson, one of the appraisers for the Loving cattle syndicate, says the West Texas "Stockman," has returned from Fort Worth. Mr. Robertson reports that a few of the cattlemen who gave options on their ranches and cattle have withdrawn the same on account of a reduction in values made by the appraisers. This action is regarded as an indication of conservatism in the organization. The report of the appraisers will now go direct to the people in the East, who are financing the enterprise and will command early action.

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HAM TESTING,
SOLDER
MACHINES,
ETC., ETC.A new
Catalogue
has just
been issued.THE GALLOWAY FOR THE RANGE
AND FARM.

(Continued from page 19.)

a single pure-bred Galloway dead from the effects of the blizzard.

The fact that he produces the best beef is demonstrated that he tops the market in both England and the United States. Last month the Galloway was the first to reach the \$7 mark at Chicago; at Omaha, where a show of beef cattle was held for which prizes were offered, the Galloway was placed first by practical beef men who were selected to judge the merits of the different entries; the Herefords were placed second and the Shorthorns third. The cattle were sold, and again the Galloway came out ahead, bringing \$7.25; the Herefords only brought \$6.50, while the Shorthorns brought \$6.75. At the last Christmas show of the Smithfield Club of London prizes were offered for the best carcass of beef. The Galloways captured four out of the five prizes offered.

You must not think that every black muley is a Galloway, although all Galloways are black muleys. And right here Galloway breeders have been their worst enemies. A small fraction of Galloway blood may produce two of his characteristics, to-wit: Absence of horns and color. Neither of which is good to eat, while the remaining beef may be the toughest kind of a Western steer. Some breeders have been slow to learn that they can not take a grade Galloway (I wish there never would be another grade Galloway bull sold) and mix him with a lot of Western scrub cows and expect to get a first-class animal for beef-making.

No other breed of cattle have suffered so much from injudicious handling as the Galloways. The very fact that he stamps his color everywhere he goes makes it easy to produce the counterfeit, and ought to have taught his friends to sell none but pure-bloods for breeding purposes. There is room for all of the beef breeds, and for years to come, and they cannot crowd out the scrub any too soon.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE LEADING BREEDS OF
SHEEP.Mr. Mortimer Levering read a paper on
"Distinguishing Characteristics of the Lead-

ing Breeds of Sheep" before the National Livestock convention. He said in part:

Experience and observation have taught us we must have a general purpose sheep to insure a satisfactory profit in the business. The day is not far distant when all the pure-bred varieties of sheep will be so similar in character that they could all be judged by one standard of excellence.

In our subject we shall speak of the leading kinds in three divisions: For the long wools, the Cotswolds, the Leicesters, the Lincolns and the Cheviots; for the middle wools, the Shropshires, Southdowns, Hampshire-downs, Oxforddowns and Dorset Horned; and for fine-wooled, the Rambouillets and French Merinos.

All the long wools are coming to the improved Cotswold standard, all the middle wools to the Shropshire standard and all the fine wools to the Rambouillet standard.

"Of the 40,000,000 sheep in the United States, 90 per cent. of them are largely of Merino origin and this fact has been the cause of the decrease of the sheep industry in the United States. They were profitable when wool was alone considered and the times required a very fine short staple.

"Larger breeds and those that most nearly combine mutton and wool qualities will supplant the small fine-wooled species, and when this is accomplished, the business of sheep raising will again resume its former proportions and profitability. The introduction of the large Rambouillets and French Merinos has improved the fine-wooled standard. Those two breeds have been almost the only kinds bred in France and part of Germany for the past two centuries. They are large and have magnificent fleeces of very good length and superior luster and fineness. They are the best mutton breed among the Merino families. During the past two years the Rambouillets have attained great popularity and are among the foremost of up-to-date breeds. They free from wrinkles and are good feeders. They do not huddle together in one compact bunch as do their smaller and wrinkled Spanish-American cousins. The latter variety have kept closely together to avoid flies and gnats that pester them beyond endurance. This heredity habit is the chief hindrance in the growth and healthiness of the Merinos. The number of sheep in the United States have decreased in the last fifteen years

from 50,626,000 to 40,000,000, while our population has grown nearly as many millions as the number of sheep have decreased. But the people must have mutton and wool, and the sheep business is now on the increase, and it will continue to grow larger and larger in the next few years, but the sheep must be of improved character, for those who expect to be successful must anticipate the markets of the future, which will be for nearly pure bred animals, and if the flockmasters of the large bands of native sheep will be wise, they will systematically and persistently improve the size and quality of their flocks by using rams of the best known and pure breeds of standard varieties, never losing sight of the indisputable fact that the best alone will demand the highest prices and bring back satisfactory profits in the business of sheep raising."

A. S. Gage, of San Antonio, Tex., has returned from a trip to his ranch at Alpine. He reports much excitement prevailing in Brewster county over rich finds of quicksilver ore.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD.

Interesting Trade Evidence.

(Concluded from our issue of January 6.)
(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner.)

Testimony of Mr. Charles E. L. Gregson before the Departmental Pure Food Committee of the British Government.

Present: The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M. P., F. R. S., chairman; Prof. T. Thorpe, F. R. S.; E. Timbrell Bulstrode, Esq., M. D.; F. W. Tunncliffe, Esq., M. D.; Charles J. Huddart, Esq., secretary.

Mr. Charles E. L. Gregson, called and examined.

Chairman—You are director of Messrs. John Morrell & Co., Ltd., I believe?

Yes.

And president of the Liverpool Provision Trade Association?

Yes.

Your firm are pork packers and importers, I understand?

They are.

We have had a good deal of evidence about the pork trade; I suppose you confirm generally the information that has been given to us that the preservatives, borax and boracic acid, are much more used now than salt?

Yes. Thirty years ago boracic acid and borax were not used at all; about twenty-five years ago borax was used in a very small proportion; but since that time it seemed to grow from year to year. The public seemed to require those mild-cured meats which could not be produced without the assistance of boracic acid and borax; and the trade is gradually drifting that way. The borax packing is really driving out the salt packing.

What proportion of pork carcasses and sides are packed in salt now?

We have obtained statistics from the different importers, and the result of the investigation is that about 25 per cent. of American and Canadian meats come in salt and 75 per cent. in borax.

Are those that come in salt strong-salted?

They are hard-salted mostly for the Irish trade. The Irish trade generally does not seem to want mild-cured meat; they want it hard-salted.

They have not got into the way of using the mild-cured meat yet?

I think it is something in the cooking.

Do you anticipate that there will be a change in that respect?

The tendency seems to be growing that way, even in Ireland. They are taking borax-packed meat now instead of salt-packed meat in certain districts; where, two or three years ago, they would not take borax-packed meat they are taking it now.

I presume you are familiar with the mode of curing and preserving in America?

I am. I had charge of our packinghouse twenty-five years ago.

Is there much borax used in curing?

We have made inquiries from different packers, and, according to all the reports we have heard, they do not use it at all in curing; neither borax nor boracic acid is used in curing.

I suppose the bacon lies in salt for about ten days? In salt or pickle?

Some of the bacon and hams are cured in pickle, and borax is applied to the surface of the meat after it is cured.

In a dry state?

Yes.

Then when it comes to this country that would be washed off?

That is washed off thoroughly; it is generally washed in hot water with a stiff scrubbing brush, and particular pains are taken to wash the borax all off.

Why is that—because you think it would flavor the meat or be deleterious to the consumer?

Yes, I think that is so. If the borax was left on the meat I think it probably might affect the flavor a little.

Practically, you consider it is all removed?

Yes, I think so.

In the washing?

Yes, if properly done.

I suppose the operation of transit is much simplified by the use of a preservative?

Yes, it would be. If you had to bring it over in salt to keep it in condition it would get very hard-salted. The application of borax seems to close the pores and to preserve it fresh without making it salty as if it were packed in salt; but if you had to bring it over in the condition of salted meat you would have put too much salt on it, and the result would be that when it arrived here it would be too salty for the taste of the public.

Do you have less difficulty than formerly with the meat going bad?

In what respect?

By taint or fly-blow, corruption?

Yes, the borax drives away the fly. Of course, the meat is supposed to be cured before it leaves the curing house, and it does not get tainted after that if it is cured properly. The application of the borax has a tendency to keep the fly out of it altogether. We suffered a good deal years ago from what we call fly-blow, but the fly seems to leave meat altogether that has been dusted with borax.

Have you ever any complaints from your customers against the use of this preservative, borax?

No, not unless the man was in the habit of getting salt-packed meat, and through some mistake he had got borax-packed meat, and was not careful enough, perhaps, in washing the borax off. He might object to it a little, but that is about the only thing. Where a man is getting borax-packed meat, and he knows how to treat it by washing the borax off, there is no trouble.

What would be the effect on trade, in your opinion, if the use of preservatives was restricted or prohibited?

I think it would greatly curtail it, and as the public taste is now educated to the mild-cured meat I do not think the public would take it in its old condition. I think they would object to it. Their tastes are so educated up to that point now that I think it would greatly interfere with the consumption.

Dr. Tunncliffe—You say in the proof of your evidence "the use of borax as a preservative, as above indicated, has ever since its introduction been continually increasing." Do you mean in the amount in the proportion of cases so treated?

Yes. It started in an experimental way at first, and each packer shipped small lots, but meat so treated seemed to be growing in favor, and it has grown now to be about 75 per cent. of the volume of the business.

But the amount used has remained constant?

Yes.

Approximately 1 per cent.?

Under the 1 per cent. I think in the early stages some of the packers who were not exactly posted did put more than 1 per cent.; they used to sprinkle it a good deal like salt. That was when a packer did not understand what was required; that was in the experimental stages, and they altered it to about what we have now—1 per cent. I think in the early days some of them used considerably more than 1 per cent.; but there is really no necessity to use more than 1 per cent., and that is the general system adopted now.

How do you know that only 1 per cent. is used?

From the returns of the packers—each packer has made a statement that they use about 1 per cent.—and from my own practical experience. I have seen it packed where 1 per cent. has been put on, and I have seen meat coming forward each week, and if there was a larger percentage on the meat than 1 per cent. I should be able to tell from my own experience and observation that it would be more than that.

There would be a thicker crust?

Yes.

You get very little so-called tainted bacon now?

Very little.

You used to get a good deal?

Yes.

Do you know whether anybody has ever tried to bring over bacon with a less percentage of boracic acid than 1 per cent.?

I do not know.

You never hear of a half per cent., for instance?

I do not know that?

You do not know at all about it?

No. I should say it might be perhaps a little bit below, and some a little bit above 1 per cent.; you could not, perhaps, tell to a fraction, but that is about the average.

But you know it has all been 1 per cent. or just over?

About that. As I say, in the early stages they used more, as some of the packers used to throw the borax on it just like salt, and then it forms a sort of cake.

For all you know they might be able to use less with the same result?

It is quite possible within a very slight fraction, but I do not think with very much less, because they are experimenting all the time, and borax is rather expensive. They do not use borax as a matter of economy, and they want to use as little borax as possible. They would use naturally, from a commercial standpoint, as little borax as possible to produce the same result. The question with the packer all the time is how little he can use and produce the result.

Chairman—What is the comparative price of borax and salt?

Borax, I think, is worth about 6 or 7 cents a pound in America; that is about 28s. a cwt., and salt would perhaps be 30s. a ton delivered.

Dr. Tunncliffe—Do you know how long bacon boraxed to the extent of 1 per cent. would keep?

It depends a good deal upon the condition of the weather. It ought to keep in a reasonable kind of weather perhaps a month, but it is better if it is used fresh.

It would not keep longer than a month? It would undergo some change that would enable the trade or a connoisseur to tell after one month, would it?

I should say so, but it is better if it is used fresh; the fresher the better.

Have you been in America yourself?

Yes.

The pig is not in any way touched, is it; the borax is added in no other way than that which you have mentioned?

No.

Of that you are quite sure?

Yes.

Dr. Bulstrode—As far as I gather from you, the only difference between the salt-cured bacon and the borax-cured is that one has boracic acid sprinkled outside and the other has not?

Excuse me, sometimes we get mixed in this way; it is all cured by the same process. It is a question of the packing, not of curing. Salt-packing and borax-packing is the distinction, but it is all cured in the same way. This question of the borax applies to the packing after it is cured.

I quite understand that, but I wanted just to get that out; what is the precise object of packing in borax?

To preserve it mild, to keep it mild, as the public taste requires it.

In what way do you think it keeps it mild?

It prevents the slime. If you take it without salt or borax the meat gets slimy in transit. The borax has a tendency to close the pores and to keep it from getting slimy. If you applied sufficient salt to keep it from getting slimy and out of condition, it would then get very salty and hard salted.

Is the salt absorbed if you pack the hams in salt?

Certainly; a certain amount of it is.

Is the borax absorbed?

I do not think so.

How do you know it is not absorbed?

I do not know chemically that it is so, but my experience says that it is not from the quantity that is put on and from the taste of the meat after it is washed off. Chemically, I do not know; I simply speak from a practical commercial point when I say I do not think it is. I could not swear from a scientific point that it is not absorbed, but my practical experience says that the borax has a tendency to close the pores, and I do not think much borax goes in.

Have you ever heard of any other method of treating hams or bacon with preservatives, either borax or boracic acid, than by the way you have described? You say from the inquiries you have sent out, that, as far as you can ascertain, the method you have described is the only one used?

Yes; from information we have received.

Have you ever had any suspicion that there are other methods in vogue, not perhaps in connection with those with whom you deal, but in other parts?

No; I do not know that I have.

You have never heard of any method of forcing a solution of boracic acid into the vessels?

No; I have heard of pumping in pickle, and it is quite possible, though I do not know, that some of the curers may force some boracic acid in. I never knew they did, but they possibly might if there is any advantage in it. I do not know.

You never heard that that is done?

No, but I know that there is pickle forced in with the pump. Speaking from a commercial standpoint, we are not advocates of borax; we simply give the public and the trade what they wish, and it is immaterial to us in what it is packed so long as the people take it. We do not advocate the borax, only the trade requires it, and we are taking what the demand calls for.

Would it be possible to bring the dead meat over here, and deal with it over here instead of in America? To bring it over and cure it here?

Yes. I suppose it would be possible, with certain appliances. You would have to have refrigerator cars in America and refrigerator steamers. The whole thing would have to be handled in a refrigerator process, and then I suppose it could be done. That has been tried by small dealers, but it has been a failure. That has been experimented upon.

In what way do you mean a failure—commercially?

Yes.

Has it been a failure with regard to the condition of the hams?

I think there is a certain amount of risk in bringing that meat over and handling it after it gets here.

If that could be successfully done there would be no need for this borax?

I do not know about that. The matter of bringing over fresh carcasses has been tried by several people that I know, and they have

dropped it for some reason or other. Why they have I do not know, but I know several people have tried it, and they must have found it did not answer. What is the reason they dropped it I do not know, but if it had been feasible, as they were practical men, I should think they would have gone on with it.

Professor Thorpe—Would the cost of refrigeration all along the line affect the price materially?

I suppose it would to a certain extent. If you brought over the whole carcass you would have to bring the offal.

Do you think that is the real reason?

The reason of what?

Why the trade has been stopped.

I do not know.

Chairman—It would have to be carried in faster trains, would it not?

Yes, and the whole system refrigerated.

And that, of course, would add to the expense, would it not?

Yes, it would. Of course a pig is not all bacon; there is a certain amount of offal in it, and before it is made into bacon it has to be cut up into different sections. I do not think it would be advisable to bring that over in such large quantities.

Dr. Bulstrode—You say that for the last twenty-five years no case of injury has come beneath your notice?

From the food point of view? No; not that I know of.

Before that time did you have any cases under your notice?

No, not that I am aware of.

Do you think there was more tainted meat about in the old times when you did not use boracic acid?

I think there was, but not from the fact that we did not use boracic acid. I think the improvement has arisen more from the fact that our methods have improved in comparison with what they were in those days. Take what you call summer curing; there was practically no summer curing in those days, and it was all cured in the winter. Then when what we call ice-curing, summer curing, came on they had to have different appliances, and they were not exactly posted what to do. The animal heat was not got out or taken out of the animal, and we had a good many miscues that way. As I say, I do not think that the packing in borax or salt effects the cure, because it is supposed to be cured before it has gone wrong, and it is cured before it is packed in either salt or borax, and if the meat is not cured borax will not save it. It has to be cured before it leaves the packinghouse, because it has to go through different temperatures, and if it is not cured before it has left the place it taints in transit. I think the fact of its being less tainted than it was a few years ago is due to the fact that men understand the business now better than they did in the early stage of the business, and are more practical, and can be more assured of a correct cure.

There would have been more tainted meat probably, or approachingly tainted meat, eaten before the introduction of borax than after the introduction of borax?

I do not exactly comprehend.

There would be more tainted meat about before the method of treating by borax was introduced, would you say, than since?

I think there probably was, but I do not exactly think that it arises from the fact of using borax. I think the present methods are better altogether than those adopted in the early stages of the curing. There is this about it: If you are going to pack the meat in salt, and the curer knows that, he knows that if he cures it hard-salted, and packs it in salt, it will get very salty, and, therefore, the tendency was before the borax was introduced to ship the stuff out from the packing-

house before it was cured, if you comprehend; the tendency was to want it mild, and before the meat was actually cured they would take a little risk, and ship it too soon; they would ship it before it cured, and then the taint would develop in transit. Now they have a way of placing this meat before the public mild, and the curing process is completed before it leaves the packinghouse. I think probably there would be more tainted meat from that reason than from using borax, because the inclination is to make the meat mild, even in packing in salt, and then ship it out in salt before it is cured, and then if it came through some warm temperature it would turn taint in transit.

Chairman—Tainting takes place before the curing is complete?

Yes.

And fly-blow after the cure?

Yes.

Dr. Tunnicliffe—You say that this refrigerating was not a success commercially?

I say that three or four people have tried the bringing over of fresh pork and curing it here, and they have dropped it; I do not know the reason why they dropped it, but if it had been a success from a commercial standpoint they would not have stopped.

But the finished product would have had to compete with this boraxed bacon?

The cured product.

The finished product, as brought over by the refrigerating method when it arrived here would have to compete in the market with the boraxed bacon?

I think the inclination was to bring it over here and sell it as English; that is what I think, because the class of men who were in it I think brought these hogs and hams over from America to cure them on the English system, and my idea was that they intended to sell that as English bacon and English hams. I think that was the idea, you see.

You have mentioned 1 per cent. of borax as the proportion used in packing; I suppose that is 1 per cent. of the weight of the carcass?

Yes, one pound of borax to the cwt. of ham.

Can you tell me what is the percentage in salt packing?

I could not tell you that; it varies.

Is it larger or smaller?

Much larger.

Very much larger?

Yes, I should think they use 5 to 10 per cent., perhaps more than that; quite 5 per cent., anyhow.

A good deal of the salt, I suppose, runs to brine?

Yes, the proportion of salt would vary according to the demand the bacon was expected to meet. If they want it mild, they put less, and if they wanted bacon for Ireland they would put more; say 5 to 10, or perhaps 20 per cent., and more than that in the salt.

Does the borax become liquid, or does it remain dry?

It remains dry.

Then would the tendency of salt to get into the substance of the meat be increased by the fact that it becomes brine?

I do not exactly follow you.

You have said that the tendency of the salt is to run to brine?

Yes.

That would get into the meat easier than borax, which remains dry?

Yes.

Is that your opinion?

Yes, that is it.

* A Philadelphia despatch to the New York "Commercial" says that a foreign attachment with bail at \$700 was issued against the Newport News (Va.) Abattoir Company, to Wm. H. Burnett.

CRANKY COMMUTERS.

Fifty Thousand Men Within a Radius of Twenty Miles of New York Who Have Missed Their Calling.

By Kirby Smith.

(Specially Written for The National Provisioner.)

Railways are mismanaged and the public neglected all because the average suburban resident is not consulted by the railway managers when they make the schedule for suburban trains. The writer has had thirty-five years' intimate association with railroad men in the operating departments of the principal roads running out of the large cities of the United States, and knows that nothing so racks the brain of a railroad man as making up schedules for suburban service. He tries to give the patrons of his road the best possible service at as little loss as possible to the road. Some people may ridicule the word loss used in this connection, but it is an absolute fact that a great many roads lose money on suburban traffic. But, of course, the loss at the present time is nothing compared to the loss of fifteen years back, owing to the fact that all roads of any consequence are using improved appliances for running trains. It takes a great many commuters riding every day for a long time to offset a half million dollars expended for new equipment for their comfort and convenience.

That sum and more has been expended by one of the New York roads in the last six months. New York and Chicago require more and better train service than any two cities in the world, London not excepted, and they get it by a very large majority. But to get back to the suburban kicker—there is an old and true saying that every man thinks he can run a newspaper or a hotel, and it can be truthfully added, a railroad. Take the man who lives at "log" church, "brick" church or any other hamlet in New Jersey, and who has desk room on the top floor of The National Provisioner's building or any other skyscraper. He can give old-time railroad men like B. D. Caldwell and Tom Lee, of the Lackawanna; George H. Daniels, of the New York Central; J. H. Wood, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the jack, ten spot and deuce and beat them out every time running a passenger department. Take any road, say the Lackawanna; let it be tied up completely for a day, as many great systems have been in the past, and with trolley lines cobwebbing New Jersey, what on earth would the people living in New Jersey and doing business in New York do? It is during these complete tie-ups that the commuter partly appreciates what he has been getting in the way of train service.

In 1870 most all citizens living south of Twenty-second street, Chicago, were compelled to take the State street or Cottage Grove avenue horse cars. A man to reach his place of business in the commercial district within a reasonable time had to leave his home at 6 a. m. They were thankful then for the "bob-tailed" car. About every two blocks the passengers were obliged to get out of the car, pull it out of the mud and put it back on the track. They were a jolly, good-natured lot of people, and did not mind a little thing like that. About this time the Illinois Central put on suburban trains to Hyde Park and ran about three trains one hour apart into Chicago in the morning and the same out at night. The suburban residents were so delighted they would go to the station an hour before departure of trains so as to get a seat to ride six miles. Things ran along smoothly for the space of three months, when the patrons began to howl for more trains and quicker time. At that time the road only had one track into the city and

could not run more "accommodation" trains, as it interfered with arrival and departure of regular passenger and freight trains, as in those days most all regular trains were in and out morning and evening. The clamor for more trains was kept up by the suburbanites until the road was forced to double track and put on more trains. Of course, the road made big money after a time, as South Chicago was growing rapidly. But at the time they improved the service the problem was whether it would pay or not. They were nevertheless forced to give the service before they were prepared for it. I have heard business men kick about the road "burning up their time," taking twelve minutes to run from Hyde Park in, when six months previous it required two hours to reach the same point by horse car. The Illinois Central ranks among the leading roads of the world, for its fine suburban train service. You ride in on any of those trains with any resident who lives on the line and mention the fine train service; if he is a swearing man he will make the air blue with profanity and abuse of the road for stealing the lake front, when everybody knows the stolen lake front has been used in giving them more trains and better service. These kicks from commuters seem to be chronic. The New York roads get their share of it. Take the Lackawanna people, for example. They are now running 148 trains a day between New York and Newark and 74 trains between New York and Summit. It looks like trains enough to carry everybody who wishes to ride, but it seems that it is not. The average suburbanite howls for a train for himself just when he is ready to start; one for his children—if he has any—when they are ready for school; one for his department store shopping wife, and extra servants' train on Thursday. A few evenings ago I had a telephone message from a business man in Newark saying he would be in his office until 5:30 p. m. I think he figured that I could not make it, as it was then 4:40 p. m., and I knew he did not desire to see me very badly. I started from 150 Nassau street at 4:55, made Hoboken in twenty minutes, missed one train by two minutes, got another train in three minutes, reached Newark, saw my man, got back in New York at 6 o'clock. That was done by good service on the Lackawanna. Going out on one of the evening trains a few evenings ago on the same road I chanced to sit down by an elderly gentleman, who informed me that he had been riding in and out on that road for thirty years. I remarked that the coach we were riding in was a grand affair, brand new, electric lights and beautifully upholstered. The old gentleman said, "Yes, good enough for anybody to ride in." I noticed that he carried a lantern. I asked him why he carried it. He said that he had gotten in the habit of carrying it to New York every day so that he could light it and read his paper going home on the train in the evening. "But since these Western fellows come in here to run the road," he continued, "they have put in electric lights, so I don't have to light the lantern." But the old habit of carrying the lantern still clung to him. "Yes," the old man remarked, "the way they run trains on this road now, it is a great blessing." It was truly refreshing to hear this old man express his appreciation of the good train service after hearing a lot of kickers who occupied seats directly in front of us. They wanted trains running one minute apart and butting each other out of the stations. To show how little regard the traveling public have for railroad property, I boarded a Lackawanna train beyond Newark. There were only six passengers in the coach, the coach being one of the new ones just placed in suburban service. When we reached Newark two young

men in evening dress got on. They were redolent with some new brand of cheap perfume. They were evidently going to some entertainment, where they expected to meet some of the gentler sex. I watched the papers the following morning to see if there were any unusual number of funerals, as each young man said he was going to kill this girl and that girl dead. As soon as the conductor had taken up their tickets and left the car one of them took some sharp instrument from his pocket, unlocked the seat, turned it over, and both of them put their muddy shoes not only on the seat, but against the back of the seat. I handed one of them a paper, and before I could tell him to put the paper on the seat to protect it from the muddy shoes, he handed it back saying he had seen it. They were two young men who evidently imagined they were up-to-date, and if you should ask them about the Lackawanna train service they would tell you that it was "rotten."

Business men of New York living outside of the city have no reason in the world to complain of the train service of any of the roads they travel over. They get everything that human ingenuity can devise for their comfort and accommodation, and for a financial song, fast trains, plenty of them, cheap fares and the highest order of rolling stock. Ninety per cent. of all the accidents that have happened in the United States within five years have been caused by the railroads trying to do the impossible to satisfy the demands of their patrons. To show the difference in the treatment of suburban residents now and twenty-five years ago, I will cite a case which came under my own observation. Anson A. Talmage was general manager of the Wabash road at the time of his death. In 1871 he was superintendent of the Missouri Pacific. After he had been with the road for about a week a committee of the leading citizens of Kirkwood, Mo., waited on him. They came fully prepared to walk all over Talmage. Someone had told the people of Kirkwood that Talmage was a very mild man and all they had to do was simply to "demand their rights," and they would get them. Somebody had misinformed them in regard to Talmage, as he was worse when aroused than a Kansas cyclone. The spokesman for the committee demanded better service, as they only had two trains each way a day. Talmage said he was "glad they came in, as he had issued orders that morning to take off one train, thinking they had too much train service. He would let the order issued stand and change the schedule half hour later and put on more coaches." The committee vanished through the door. In this age a railroad man who would dare do that would be assassinated. Talmage was one of the greatest railroad men of his time. He was an Eastern railroad man, but got his practical experience in the West. He died in the summer of '87 in his private car while out on an inspection tour of the road. Eighteen hours he considered a day's work for himself, which is not an unusual day's work for a Western railroad official. That perhaps is one of the reasons the Eastern roads are bringing so many Western railroad men on here to operate the roads. The Western fellows know how to keep the sidings clear and the wheels turning.

Railroad patrons do not realize the amount of brain work which is being done by railroad officials to better the service of their roads. Competition is great, railroad service is great, and every railroad is trying to outdo the other in spending money for superior equipment, and to give the benefit of this extra equipment to its patrons at no extra cost to them and at a rate ridiculously low when compared with the high rate of the crude service which antedated the modern commuter "kicker."

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* It is understood that Griggs, Cooper & Co., of St. Paul, Minn., will erect a salt plant at West Superior, Wis.

* Kern & Sears are building a new creamery at Pleasant Home, Ore. It is proposed to use the milk of 300 cows.

* The slaughterhouse of George Schlitchorn, at Leeds avenue, Baltimore, Md., has been destroyed by fire. The estimated loss is \$6,000.

* The creamery of Quave & Schoeneck, at Weyauwega, Wis., has been totally destroyed by fire. The insurance is \$4,000, but the loss is greater.

* The Ogallala (Wyo.) Sheep & Cattle Company has been incorporated. Capital, \$50,000. The incorporators are: W. C. Irvine, J. T. Williams and W. A. Paxton.

* The National Packing Company, located at Port Angeles, Wash., will considerably enlarge its salmon packing plant this spring. It is intended to double the present output.

* It is said that the directors of the Sioux City (Ia.) stockyards have practically decided to erect a new exchange building which will be begun as soon as plans can be drawn.

* Armstrong, Printzenhoff & Co. will rebuild that portion of their abattoir at Thirty-sixth street and Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., which was recently destroyed by fire.

* Armour & Co., Chicago, have purchased the property of the J. S. White Company, at Exeter street, Pawtucket, R. I. It is proposed to extend the existing plant adjoining to this new plot.

* The Dairymen's Manufacturing Company, of New York city, has been incorporated with a capital of \$6,000. The incorporators are: J. D. Beals, A. L. Smith and J. T. Grieve, all of New York city.

* The slaughter plant of the Meriden Provision Company, of Meriden, Conn., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$15,000. The fire is believed to be due to the carelessness of tramps.

* The Lawrence Creamery Company, of Lawrence, Ore., has been organized. The officers are: Isaac Stevens, president; J. E. Waltman, vice-president; Ernest Weisner, secretary, and J. H. Baughman, treasurer.

* The Paisley Pork Packing Company, Ltd., of Paisley, Ont., Can., has been organized with a capital of \$10,000. The company has purchased the old Northern Hotel property and will equip it for pork curing and packing.

* Proposals will be received at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, San Francisco, Cal., until March 1, for furnishing provisions and fuel for vessels and stations in the Twelfth Lighthouse District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

* Wadhams & Sullivan Packing Company will build a new salmon cannery at Washington Harbor, at the mouth of Sequim Bay, Wash. It is hoped to have the factory ready by the time the canning season opens. The cost will be about \$50,000.

* The beef packing plant of E. Ruhlman & Co., at Avenue D and Twentieth street, Bayonne, N. J., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$20,000. The loss is covered by insurance. The fire originated in the bologna room. It was an accident.

* The International Packing Company, of Glens Falls, N. Y., has been incorporated to manufacture package vessels. The capital is \$200,000. The incorporators are: Wm. E. Spier, Thos S. Coolidge and Eugene L. Ashley, Glens Falls; G. W. Laraway, Louis Chable and Herbert L. Selleck, New York city; and Israel N. Terry, of Utica, N. Y.

* At the annual session of the State Breeders' Association of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburgh, the committee on organization made its report, outlining a plan for the formation of the new organization. It was decided that the title of the new association shall be the Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders' Association. The constitution and by-laws were read and adopted. The annual meetings are to be held on the second Wednesday of January of each year and the next meeting is to be held at Harrisburg. The following officers were elected: President, John I. Gordon, Mercer; first vice-president, Henry Palmer, Chester; second vice-president, M. P. Shoemaker, Westmoreland; secretary, E. S. Bayard, Pittsburgh; treasurer, J. L. Lantz, Blair.

Read The National Provisioner.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Light House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock m., March 28, 1900, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering provisions for vessels and stations in the Third District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to E. M. SHEPARD, Captain, U. S. N.

LOOK AHEAD A BIT!

Don't keep your eyes too close to the ground—look ahead a bit! Consider the future. That's all that's left you. The past is gone; the present is going; the future is all to come. The present molds the future. It isn't so much the question as to what trade you have to-day as it is what will it be a year or two hence. There's the rub. The future will be what you make it. Nothing survives the test of time but genuine, well ribbed merit. Therefore if you want the present to make a prosperous future you better use nothing but

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❁ Cottonseed Oil ❁

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

A VERY STRONG UNDERTONE—A FURTHER ADVANCE POSSIBLE AT ANY TIME—ALL FOREIGN MARKETS ADVANCING AND NOW TO THE HIGHEST POINT THEY HAVE REACHED—THE MARKET HERE RESTS A LITTLE AFTER THE EXCITEMENT, BUT QUIET BUYING OF ANY OIL OFFERING.

Following the rather excited tendency of last week, there was naturally through this week a quieter look of affairs, so far as concerns surface indications, or, in other words, there is not now so much of a disposition to steadily advance bids, and which had been the feature previously for several days; but underneath it all was a temper to take up any oil that was offered at the prevailing prices, and which were the outside rates of the previous week. If a large lot had been offered at the figures it would quickly have been bought. But there was no inclination to sell more than small lots, while these were offered with great caution, with a feeling on the part of their sellers that the market was likely to do better at any moment, while that if they sold at all it was more because they had a good profit and were not reaching out for the utmost limit. Perhaps the main reason why a further improvement has not taken place is in the looking for some more February deliveries on contracts, for which, in the event of their being offered for resale, would find prompt buyers. Then, again, a pause to the advancing tendency was natural in the belief that after the substantial rise more of the mills, as well as other holders of the oil, would be willing to sell, while there would be quick buyers of any quantity of it coming out among people who have great faith, and justly so, of further improvement in prices. It is quite certain that if lard is going to reach some of the tall figures calculated upon by the principal traders in it, that cotton oil has not nearly reached the limit of its advance, while cotton oil could be easily supported around current prices even if lard does not further advance. But there is a markedly bullish sentiment over lard, since the publication of the stocks in this country and Europe on the first of the month, and there is a strong belief that at some time in the not remote future that prices for the hog product will show a sharp advance. The recent disposition to sell lard "short" has disappeared; indeed, the main short has covered up and gone long extensively, while the speculative activity in the product has been greater this week than in a long time. A fact exists that the hog packing is much behind that of last year, and there are no indications from present supplies of hogs that it is going to be made up, while exporters, after a long lull, are beginning to be a little anxious over lard, with more inquiries this week from Continental sources than in several weeks. It would not be improbable that foreign markets would miss in their calculations over lard, as they have over cotton oil. There was abundant evidence of a short crop of cotton oil

and high prices for it many weeks since, but the foreign markets had been so successful with their holding off methods until this year, that they were chancing this season on contingencies that have not only not developed in their favor, but have been steadily increasing against them, more particularly statistical features. If added demands are to come for cotton oil from the compound lard inter-

ests, and which would be the sequel of a material further rise in pure lard, we apprehend that there would not be enough cotton oil to go round even at higher prices before the new season's oil could be reached, and this would take into consideration the very conservative buying of it which will probably prevail this year about two months before the new crop is ready for market, and by reason of the much more extensive seed planting calculated upon, through the stimulus of high prices for the cotton this year, with the belief now that next year's production of oil will be a large one, unless some extraordinary conditions intervene. There is now a sufficiently large consumption of cotton oil to be steadily held, outside of any increased contribution to it by an advance in lard, that will make it

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difficult in satisfying on the present short crop, while substitutes will not be resorted to extensively, by reason of the short crops of other seed products and relatively high prices for them. Some of the foreign correspondents say they are looking on with "wonderment" at our rising prices for cotton oil, but that they are gradually "being convinced," while the fact prevails that Marseilles went up early in the week over two francs, and that by the rise there they could afford to pay about 37c for prime yellow in New York, while there was then nothing on sale under 38c. The advices from Marseilles also were that there was a quick sale for spot oil, with some little competition for it. The Hull (English) market also advanced 1s. It is quite probable that the more active market in Marseilles, also at Trieste, for spot oil, and which has brought the price closer than usual to the March delivery, is in part owing to demands there to meet contract deliveries, instead of shipping the oil from this country for the purpose. The London auction sale of tallow on

Wednesday showed an advance of 9d 1s, with the offerings there, which were only 750 casks, all sold up; this bears out the expressed belief in our columns that England needed tallow and would take it from this country ultimately at higher prices. The tallow markets in this country responded at once to this increased strength abroad. It is easier to buy February delivery of cotton oil than March, while for deliveries after March very few sellers care to name a price, although two or three sales of prime yellow for May delivery were made at 39c; at the same time, when February delivery is offered it is quickly taken up. The mills are even more indifferent over selling, while where they have any round lots there are buyers figuring over them, but find little success in getting them. Chicago sent some inquiries to New York as to the oil, asking for offers hence of prime yellow; trading has been done here with Chicago before this, no matter how it may seem that it could get its oil cheaper from the mills direct; but evidently just now it is finding reserved offerings from the mills, while that it has a good consumption for the product.

The sales up to the close of Wednesday's market were 15 tanks crude at the mills at 30@31c; and in New York, 1,800 bbls. prime yellow, Feb. delivery, at 37½@37¾@38c; 1,950 bbls. do., for March delivery, at 38c; 450 bbls. do., for May delivery, at 39c; the close of that day showing 37½@38c for February, and 38c bid for March delivery, with 38½c asked. Crude in barrels here at 34c.

(For Friday's closing, see page 17.)

TEXAS OIL AND CAKE MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 2.—(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)—Oil market quiet, 29c. Some sales at this price. Meal, \$21.50 f. o. b. Galveston. Linters, 3¼@3½c, according to quality.

The new cotton oil mill at Campbello, S. C., has been opened for regular business. Mr. Joel Farmer is secretary and treasurer of the mill. All of the machinery is in fine running order.

R. L. Lewis, of Meridian, Miss., will build a cottonseed oil plant on the site of the Bicycle Park, at Columbus, of that State. He has recently purchased this property. The plant will be one of twenty tons capacity. It will be an independent mill.

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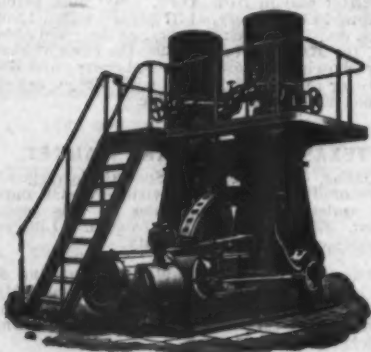
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Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING and REFRIGERATING MACHINES. We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular or Red Book, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Catalog. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES.



CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. ICE MAKING MACHINERY. HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

STEAM BOILERS. TANKS. AMMONIA VALVES. FLANGES and FITTINGS.

**Frick Company, WAYNESBORO,
ENGINEERS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.**



SMALL AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATING APPARATUS.

ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

**NO BOILER. NO ENGINE.
NO MOTIVE POWER REQUIRED.**

All sizes manufactured.
Don't buy Trust Ice.
Make your own Cold.

No repairs necessary.
Any desired temperature.
Write for catalogue and prices.

McCrary Ice Machine Co.,

Send for Illustrated
Catalogue

10 Liberty St., NEW YORK, U. S. A.

JOHN R. ROWAND,
MANUFACTURER OF

CHARCOAL

Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated
For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.

REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized
Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and
cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality
and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.

Yours truly,
JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and
Cold Storage Co.

Wm. DOUGLAS & SONS, LIMITED.

In the new illustrated price list for 1900 issued by Wm. Douglas & Sons, Ltd., of 29 Farrington Road, London, E. C., England, there is found a display of implements and utensils used in the general meat trade. There is also shown pictures of the concern's fitting and carpenter shops at Baltic Wharf, Putney, S. W., also the drawing office and machine shop. The Wm. Douglas & Sons, Ltd., is one of the most extensive manufactories in the United Kingdom and have every facility for producing the best work in tools, fixtures and appliances needed for the butcher and packinghouse trade. The buildings on Farrington Road also face on two other streets, Charles street and Great Saffron Hill, and consist of four floors and basement.

The buildings on Charles street are used for pepper, spice, etc., packing, herb grinding, etc., and those on Great Saffron Hill for the manufacture of Douglas' Food Preservative (dry antiseptic). The area of the works is roughly 60,000 feet and extends from the River Thames to Putney Bridge Road. The machine shops are fitted with the latest improved tools and machinery for their special work and a large staff is constantly engaged in turning out the appliances illustrated in the catalogue. There is also an electrical staff for doing all kinds of electric lighting and general electric engineering. The company is always pleased to see their friends to conduct them over their works and view the different processes of manufacture. A copy of this interesting catalogue will doubtless be sent upon application.

The Armour Packing Company is to put up a new four-story office building of brick, having a frontage of 120x240 feet, at Kansas City, Mo. It is the purpose of the company to combine all of its offices in one building. The plans are not complete, but the ground is being cleared.

Engineering Department

PRODUCE REFRIGERATING COMPANY....

Madison Cooper,
Manager.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Complete plants designed and built for the economical and correct handling of all perishable products. Specialists in all classes of refrigeration. Plans, specifications and supervision. Consultation and expert services. Correspondence invited.

THE COOPER SYSTEMS.—Gravity Brine Circulation, Positive Fan Ventilation, Forced Air Circulation, and Process Preventing the Formation of Frost on Refrigerating Surfaces.

CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN ICE EXCHANGE.

The eleventh annual convention of the Southern Ice Exchange will be held at Mobile, Ala., February 22 to 24 next.

The committee of arrangements is composed of the following gentlemen: A. S. Lyons, chairman; A. Kling, L. Lyons, H. W. French, J. B. Webster, John Barbich, L. A. Partridge.

The reception committee is composed of Pat J. Lyons, chairman; L. P. Hart, S. J. White-side, D. P. Burns, R. W. Hopkins, Rich. Mellett, J. G. Jenkins, G. E. Aursbaugh, A. G. Levy, A. H. Spira, W. S. Daffin, George A. Poets, Samuel Lapham, A. N. Hill, Chas. Tobler and C. J. Michaeloffsky.

The indications are that this will be a most important convention.

The Mexican Government has granted a concession to Saturnino A. Saute and Tomas Reys Retana, the representatives of the Laguna Soap Company, to build a glycerine factory at Gomez, Palacio, Durango, Mexico.

Valentino Amarante, of New Haven, Conn., has petitioned the council of that city for a license to permit him to equip a soft soap factory at 6 Donnelly place, New Haven.



Designs Made and Estimates Given.

Also ELEVATORS,

Hand and Power,
Freight and Passenger.

W. G. RICKER,

19 Montross St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Read The National Provisioner.

Ice and Refrigeration

—The Hagerstown (Md.) Ice Company has contracted for a 100-light incandescent electric light plant to be placed immediately in their factory.

—John N. Felter, of Nyack, N. Y., will enlarge his ice plant at South Nyack if his ponds do not soon freeze over to enable him to cut his usual crop of natural ice.

—Reports from Manila to the Commissary Department at Washington commend the frozen beef sent from Australia. Experiments with cattle on the hoof were found to be a failure.

—Gill & Co.'s large cold storage and warehouse plant at Gallipolis, O., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$18,000. The fire is thought to have been caused by a defective flue.

—The American Ice Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. The incorporators are: E. D. Cramer, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.; W. H. Lippsett, of White Haven, Pa.; J. F. Myers, of Sellersville, Pa.; W. Martindale, of Germantown, Pa.; S. T. Ayers, of Philadelphia, Pa.

—The Moeser Ice and Cold Storage Company, at Topeka, Kan., will enlarge their plant this summer at a cost of \$10,000. This plant is situated at the corner of Polk and Second streets, of that city. The plot for the new building is 100x150 feet. The enlargement will consist of a two-story brick building, and a stone boiler and engine house. This company will also enlarge its ice factory next spring. When completed, the whole

warehouse will carry about 250 cars of stuff in storage.

—At the annual meeting of the Pottstown (Pa.) Cold Storage & Warehouse Company and the Pottstown Cold Storage & Ice Company, the following officers were elected: Secretary and treasurer, Frank Wickersham; auditors, George N. Malsberger, E. H. Gilbert, George W. Corbett; directors, E. P. Ancona, R. J. Baldwin, P. L. Egolf, Calvin Pegely, George W. Lehman, George B. Lesig, W. H. Maxwell, A. G. Saylor, E. K. Snell, Thomas Taylor, W. H. Young, W. P. Young, Philip Sotter, Samuel Fronhiser, Frank Missimer, S. H. Leshner, H. W. Schneider. Mr. Schneider succeeds William O'Brien, deceased. An annual dividend of 6 per cent. was declared.

CANNED ICE.

One of the novelties shown at the Philadelphia Export Exposition was known as "canned ice." As used for household purposes this consists of hermetically sealed balls and hollow dishes. The balls are filled with water before they are sealed and frozen at any ice manufacturing plant. The advantages claimed for this method of refrigeration are absolute freedom from moisture, cleanliness and convenience. As the ice within the ball does not come in contact with the air there is no evaporation from the water as it melts and the sealed ball can be refrozen continuously for years. It is claimed that a ball dropped into a pitcher of water keeps the water cool for a day.—American Exporter.

FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

In their review of the frozen meat trade for 1899, copy of which we have received, Messrs. W. Weddel & Co., of London, say:

It may be difficult, if not impossible, to reckon upon the markets for various kinds of frozen meat following year by year any particular course; but one rule, at least, seems to hold good perennially, namely, that the demand in Great Britain slackens off in the autumn. By ignoring, in 1899, this well-recognized rule, New Zealand shippers brought disappointment and loss upon themselves and all concerned. To a large extent the belated increase may have been inevitable, but it was none the less unfortunate, as but for it the year would probably have been one of the best on record for every one engaged in the trade. There were, however, several contributory causes at work to spoil the markets, and most of these had their origin in the colonies, e. g., (1) A large number of drouth-stricken and damaged shipments from Australia had to be dealt with, the sale of these shipments at reduced prices having the inevitable result of weakening values all round; (2) New Zealand and Australian mutton afloat and in store was in many cases held off the market for impracticable limits, until stocks accumulated and became stale; (3) Heavy shipments of New Zealand lambs came to hand after the proper season was quite over, and these late arrivals were either forced on the market or are still kept in store a menace to the trade until they are disposed of; (4) Arrivals of frozen rabbits from Australasia, subsequent to June 30, reached such proportions as to be a serious factor in checking the sale of frozen meats, the 3,500 tons received over and above the previous year's heavy import probably displacing a corresponding weight of colonial mutton and lamb.

On the whole, the Australasian trade was somewhat disappointing throughout a great part of 1899, and the fresh experiences gained

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COLD MEAT BOXES WITHOUT ICE.

A. H. BARBER MFG. CO.,

229-231 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINES.

We make a specialty of installing refrigerating plants in meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and all kinds of storage houses. Write us for estimates before buying.

CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.

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NONPAREIL CORK. The Greatest Coal Saver...

SECTIONAL COVERINGS FOR STEAM, WATER AND BRINE PIPES.

Our Nonpareil Cork (in sheets) should be used wherever perfect insulation is desired, and is the best for cold storage warehouses, ice plants, hotels, refrigerator cars, brine and ammonia tanks.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS.

NONPAREIL CORK MFG. CO., 90 WEST BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

by those engaged in the trade have again emphasized the disabilities under which this section of the trade is carried on, as compared with that of Argentina. The year was noteworthy for the increasing attention given to frozen meat supplies by military authorities in cases where active hostilities are in progress.

The provisioning of the British army in South Africa, as of the United States army in the Philippines, is being materially aided by Australian shippers, who are supplying large quantities of prime frozen beef and mutton at comparatively low rates. Despite the difficulties of storage and distribution, it is found possible by this means to feed large bodies of troops more efficiently and more economically than by relying entirely upon local supplies of stock, supplemented by tinned meats. The markets for home-fed beef, mutton, and lamb were throughout fairly high, being strengthened as much by the comparatively moderate supplies available as by the prevailing good demand. Imports of live cattle and sheep, from all sources of supply, were decidedly light. On the other hand, arrivals of chilled beef were abnormally heavy, the receipts aggregating 2,847,004 cwt., or 523,535 cwt., in advance of the heaviest year previously recorded.

The growth of the refrigerated and frozen meat trades at the expense of the imported live stock trade is a satisfactory feature of the past year, although North American beef shippers secured the lion's share of the increase.

WATER-PROOF INSULATING PAPERS

FOR LINING

REFRIGERATOR CARS

ICE FACTORIES

COLD-STORAGE WAREHOUSES

AND HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATORS

That will insure permanent, dry insulation,

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

THE FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO.,

CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

Odorless, hard stock, best non-conductors.
Can be made 105 inches wide in carload lots.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

AMERICAN DAIRY EXPORTS.

According to Secretary Wilson's annual report a market is gradually but surely being made for American butter.

The report says in this connection that special agents have been sent to Great Britain, France, Germany, China, Japan, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands in the past year. Arrangements were made by these special agents for experimental export of butter to different places in these various sections of the globe. Trial shipments to Germany and France demonstrated that the markets for choice dairy products from America were by no means as good in those countries as in Great Britain; the difficulties in transportation and the import duties imposed also added to the disadvantages experienced in shipments to the first two countries named.

The result naturally was that nearly all the exports of American butter during the year 1898 and up to the summer of 1899 were confined to England and mainly to the market of Manchester. The Manchester experiment proved highly satisfactory.

A good reputation for our butter was easily gained in that section of England, and it re-

placed to some extent—and this is saying a good deal—the Danish butter of first quality. It sold at about the same price, though the dealers would not give quite so much for it on the ground that it was a new venture, but not for lack of flavor and quality. The desired information concerning our butter in England having been obtained, experimental export was discontinued last May owing to the supply not being equal to the demand, and domestic markets and prices keeping it at home.

A fertilizer plant to cost \$150,000 will be built at St. Bernard, O., by the Jarecki Chemical Co., of Sandusky, O. John O'Neal and T. C. Meadows, who are interested in the Southern Phosphate Company, of Columbus, have the matter in hand.

The American Soap & Washoline Company, of Troy, N. Y., has elected the following officers: President, Hugh Graham; secretary, E. A. Graham; Charles G. Andrae, assistant manager.

The C. L. Jones Company for manufacturing soap has been formed at Augusta, Me. F. W. Jones is president and H. W. Jones is treasurer. G. F. Reed, of Lincoln, is an incorporator.

REFRIGERATION

AND

ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

Permit Us to Give You An ESTIMATE.

Because we manufacture
and install the

*Simplest,
Most Durable,
Most Efficient
Plants.*

Anyone competent to
operate motive power
can operate them.

**ONE TON TO
TWENTY-
FIVE TONS.**

GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,

ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.

35 OSCEOLA STREET, OSHKOSH, WIS.

New York Markets

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	15/	15/	20
Bacon.....	25/	22 6	24
Lard, for.....	25/	24 0	24
Cheese.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	25/	22 6	24
Beef, per to.....	5/	4 6	24
Pork, per bbl.....	3/6	3 8	24

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, Feb., 3/. Cork for orders, March, 3/10.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts to February 3:

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,589	917	15,265	11,388	
Sixtieth St.....	2,315	128	2,202	13,982	206
Fortieth St.....					30,797
Hoboken.....	1,910	40	40	1,396	
Lehigh Val. E. R. R.....	1,611				3,644
Baltimore & O.....	1,695				
Westhaver.....				1,088	
Scattering.....			55	42	
Totals.....	10,120	160	3,213	31,713	36,036
Totals last week.....	9,932	230	3,266	32,803	33,341

Weekly exports to February 3:

	Live Cattle	Live sheep.	Quart. Beef.
Nelson Morris.....			5,460
Armour & Co.....			2,000
J. Shamburg & Son.....	875	1,039	
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger.....	575		4,674
Swift and Company.....			1,918
W. A. Sherman.....	150		
Harvey & Outerbridge.....	15		
A. K. Outerbridge & Co.....		20	
Total shipments.....	1,315	1,078	14,082
Total shipments last week.....	1,026	118	12,204
Boston exports this week.....	2,042	2,060	16,637
Philad'a.....			1,224
To London.....	300		4,248
To Liverpool.....	2,892	3,098	25,921
To Southampton.....			1,774
To Hull.....	150		
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	15	40	
Totals to all ports.....	3,267	3,138	31,943
Total to all ports last week.....	2,296	339	13,480

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers.....	5 40	5 80
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 95	5 35
Common native steers.....	4 40	4 90
Stags and Oxen.....	2 50	5 00
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 00	4 20
Good to prime native steers one year old.....	5 20	5 50

LIVE CALVES.

There was a light run this week, prices ruling about steady. We quote:

Live veal calves, prime, per lb.....	8 1/2	9 1/2
common to good, per lb.....	8 1/2	

LIVE HOGS.

The prices this week ruled higher, with fair demand. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb) extreme.....	5 25
heavy.....	5 25
light to medium.....	5 30
Pigs.....	5 50
Roughs.....	4 25

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

(Special for The National Provisioner.)

CHICAGO.—Strong to shade higher; \$4.65 @4.95; left, 3.91.

CINCINNATI.—Active; strong; \$4.10 @4.97 1/2.

ST. LOUIS.—Strong; \$4.70 @4.90.

OMAHA.—Strong to shade higher; \$4.85 @4.80.

EAST BUFFALO.—Steady; \$5.05 @5.15.

LOUISVILLE.—Lower; \$4.70 @4.95.

PITTSBURG.—Active; \$5.00 @5.15.

MILWAUKEE.—\$4.50 @4.87 1/2.

KANSAS CITY.—Steady; \$4.60 @4.75.

CLEVELAND.—Active and higher; \$5.00.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Steady; \$4.85 @4.95.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a light run this week, prices ruling about steady. We quote:

Lambs.....	7 25	7 75
Live sheep, prime.....	4 25	5 60
common to medium.....	4 40	

LIVE POULTRY.

Demand not very active, and an undertone of weakness is developing. Ducks and geese in good demand. We quote:

Chickens, per lb.....	10	10 1/2
Fowls.....	12	
Roosters, old, per lb.....	8	
Turkeys, per lb.....	9 1/2	10 1/2
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	70	90
Geese, Western.....	1 25	1 60
Pigeons.....	30	35

DRESSED BEEF.

The market was very quiet this week, with prices a shade easier on light and medium grades. Demand fair fore part part of the week, but dwindled during the latter part. We quote:

Choice native, heavy.....	8	8 1/2
light.....	7 1/2	7 1/2
Common to fair native.....	7	7 1/2
Choice Western heavy.....	7	7 1/2
light.....	6 1/2	7
Common to fair Texan.....	6	6 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	5 1/2	7 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	6	6 1/2
Choice cows.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	6	6 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6	6 1/2
Common to fair.....	5 1/2	6 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	8	8 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

There was a light demand this week, with prices about steady. We quote:

Veals, city-dressed, prime.....	13 1/2	14
country-dressed, prime.....	12	12 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

There was a fair demand for dressed hogs, the prices ruling about steady. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
180 lbs.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
160 lbs.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
140 lbs.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
Pigs.....	7	7 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand was light this week, the market being weaker. We quote:

Prime lambs.....	10 1/2
Fair to good lambs.....	9 1/2
Common to medium lambs.....	9 1/2
Fair to good sheep.....	7
Common to medium.....	7

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 21,541 pkgs.; previous six days, 12,658 pkgs. There is little change in the general situation. Receipts are fair, consisting chiefly of small lots. Choice hen turkeys and small toms in moderate supply and firm, but heavy toms sell slowly. Nearly all the fresh Western chickens run coarse and staggy and sell at irregular prices, but fancy and soft-meated chickens scarce and wanted. Capons dull. Few fresh ducks or geese arriving. Squabs more plenty and tone easier, though choice grades are held about the same. We quote:

Turkeys, young hens, fancy.....	13 1/2	13
mixed, fancy.....	11 1/2	12
young toms, fancy, small.....	11	11 1/2
West, young toms, heavy to med.....	10	10 1/2
old hens.....	10	10 1/2
old toms.....	9 1/2	10
poor.....	7 1/2	8 1/2
Broilers, Phila., 2-4 lbs. av. to pair, per pair.....	18 1/2	22 1/2
Chickens, Phila., large, per lb.....	15 1/2	16 1/2
mixed weights.....	11 1/2	13 1/2
Chickens, State and Penna., prime.....	10 1/2	12 1/2
Chickens, Western, dry-picked, av. best.....	11	11 1/2
scalded, av. best.....	11	11 1/2
fair to good.....	8 1/2	10 1/2
Chickens and fowls, State and Penna., prime.....	11	11 1/2
Western, mixed, prime.....	11	11 1/2
fair to good.....	9 1/2	10 1/2
Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime.....	11	11 1/2
Western, prime.....	11	11 1/2
fair to good.....	9 1/2	10 1/2
Old roosters, per lb.....	7 1/2	8
Capons, Phila., fancy large, per lb.....	16 1/2	17 1/2
medium weights.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
small and slips.....	11 1/2	12 1/2
Capons, Western, large.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
small and slips.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
Ducks, fancy.....	12 1/2	13 1/2
good to prime.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
poor.....	7 1/2	8 1/2

Geese, fancy.....	10 1/2
good to prime.....	9
poor.....	8 1/2
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.....	3 35
dark, per doz.....	2 10
culls.....	60

PROVISIONS.

Provisions were fairly active, but not unusually so. Prices about steady. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs average.....	11 1/2	12
12 to 14.....	10 1/2	11
heavy.....	10 1/2	11
California hams, smoked, light.....	7 1/2	8
heavy.....	8 1/2	9
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	9 1/2	10
(rib in).....	9	9 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	16 1/2	17
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16 1/2	17
shoulders.....	7 1/2	8
Pickled bellies, light.....	8	8 1/2
heavy.....	7	7 1/2
Fresh pork loins, City.....	9	9 1/2
Western.....	8	8 1/2

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	6 50	6 55
South America.....	6 55	6 75
Small (kags).....	7 00	8 00
Compounds—Domestic.....		
Export.....		
Prime Western lards.....	6 20	6 40
City lards.....	6	6 1/2
lard stearine.....	7	7 1/2
oleo.....		6 1/2

FISH.

Cod heads off.....	8	9
heads on.....	4	
Halibut, White.....	11	15
Grey.....	9	11
Frozen.....	7	8
Striped bass, pan.....		15
Bluefish, Green.....	10	12
Eels, skinned.....	6	10
skin on.....	5	8
White perch.....	6	12
Flounders.....	5	8
Salmon, Western, frozen.....	16	20
Eastern.....		
Smelts, green.....		10
Lobsters, large.....	20	22
medium.....	12 1/2	14
Herrings, frozen.....	3 1/2	4
green.....		
Red snappers.....	6	10
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large, natives.....	12 1/2	
Shad, M. C., bucks.....	35	40
rock.....	1 25	1 40
Scallops, medium.....	90	1 00
large.....	1 60	2 00
Soft crabs, large.....		
medium.....		
Weakfish, frozen.....		6
green.....		
Sea bass, Eastern.....		11
White fish, frozen.....	15	16
Pompano.....	4	5
Haddock.....	20	25
King fish, Southern.....		
frozen.....		
Ciscoes.....	4 1/2	5
Prawn.....	8	10
Sea trout.....	8	10
Sheephead.....	5	7
Forgie, L. I.....		
Brook Trout.....		
Butterfish.....		
Flukes.....		
Green turtles.....		20

GAME.

The game season being over quotations are, for the time being, suspended.

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 28,827 pkgs.; previous six days, 30,949 pkgs. Some interest in June creamery. State dairy steady. Fancy imitation selling fairly, and there is a firm feeling on all grades of factory. Renovated butter moving better. Jobbing demand for fresh creamery is fair and there is a steady to firm feeling. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extra, per lb.....	26 1/2
firsts.....	25 1/2
seconds.....	23 1/2
thirds.....	21 1/2
State, extra.....	26 1/2
firsts.....	25 1/2
seconds.....	23 1/2
thirds to seconds.....	21 1/2
Creamery, June fancy.....	23 1/2
held, prime.....	22 1/2
held, common to fair.....	21 1/2
State dairy, half skinn tubs, fresh fancy.....	24 1/2
prime.....	23 1/2
tubs, com. to good.....	18 1/2
Western, imitation creamery extra.....	22 1/2
firsts.....	19 1/2
lower grades.....	17 1/2
factory, held, finest.....	18
held, lower grades.....	16 1/2
fresh extras.....	19 1/2
fresh, firsts.....	18 1/2
thirds to seconds.....	16 1/2
Rolls, fresh, choice.....	18 1/2
common to prime.....	16 1/2
Renovated butter, fancy.....	21 1/2
common to prime.....	17 1/2

MEAT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

United States Consul-General J. G. Stowe, of Cape Town, writes the Department in regard to the effects of suspending the duty on frozen and slaughter meat, as follows: "The recent action of the prime ministers of Cape Colony and Natal in suspending the duty on frozen and slaughter meat, the same being 4 cents per pound, has thus far conferred no benefit on consumers, particularly those at a distance from the seaports, and can not unless the duties on 'canned meat' are suspended as well. Canned meat is, perhaps, the most important article of export from the United States to this country. The suspension of the duty on frozen meat should help the exporters of the United States; but, I regret to say, the lack of ships with cold-storage space prevents us from capturing any of this great trade. Over 4,000,000 pounds of frozen meat were sent to this country in 1898, not a pound of which came from the United States. The exportation of slaughter stock should be given prompt attention. The consumers not in reach of the refrigerator storage plants (which are at the seaports) obtain no advantage from the cheapening of frozen or chilled meat. There should now be on the water a large supply of slaughter stock. Australian stock is arriving, as well as shipments from the Argentine Republic. Not one head of slaughter stock, or stock on the hoof, out of the several thousand received in 1898 came from the United States.

"Frozen meat from Australia is sold cheaper than the meat of the colony, which is rapidly disappearing, even with the old duty of 4 cents per pound in force. The suspension of the duty ought to put the price down to a point that will enable the poorest to supply themselves. The trade, however, prefers the slaughter stock at this time. The act that provided for the suspension of the duty also provided for the issue of loans for cold-storage plants, to be built by any one. The suspension of duty has a limitation, but the cold-storage provision will continue. The trade in chilled meat is in the hands of a monopoly.

"I wish to call the attention of our cattle and sheep raisers to the fact that, while the United States has no refrigerator ships, plenty of ships can be chartered to bring good slaughter stock here. Horses and mules, which come in large numbers, reach this port in excellent condition without loss of weight, and it is to be presumed that the same would be true of slaughter cattle. It is stated that imported slaughter stock killed here gives better meat than even the livestock of the colony."

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

New members elected: Frank M. Black, Henry Stemper, J. Harry Thompson, Harold Armstrong, Salvador Ferrer, and W. L. Green, Jr.

Proposed for membership: George Roden and Robert Armstrong Sewell.

Visitors at the Exchange: D. C. Freeman, Buffalo; C. Faulkahn, Boston; A. W. Wright, J. M. Hunter, Chicago; D. R. McLennan, Duluth; A. H. Parnall, London; A. B. Willis, London; Robert Cousin, Glasgow.

NEW PATENT OFFICE RULES.

The following amendment, in effect February 1, to the rules of the United States Patent Office will be of interest to inventors:

Rule 41 of the Rules of Practice of the United States Patent Office, edition of July 1899, is amended by canceling the second paragraph thereof and substituting the following:

Claims for a machine and its products must be presented in separate applications.

Claims for a machine and the process in the

performance of which the machine is used must be presented in separate applications.

Claims for a process and its products may be presented in the same application.

C. H. Duell, Commissioner.

BIDS FOR CITY SUPPLIES.

Sealed bids for estimates for furnishing meats, fish, etc., and groceries for the year 1900 for the Borough of Richmond, Staten Island (in conformity with samples and specifications), will be received at the Central Office of the Department of Public Charities, foot of East Twenty-sixth street, New York, city, until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, Feb. 19:

Meats, Fish, Etc.—100 pounds boneless bacon; 250 pounds corned beef, rump, A No. 1; 5,400 pounds corned beef, plates and navels, in pickle not over ten days; 12 sheep, whole carcasses, average weight of 65 pounds; 5,400 pounds beef and mutton for stewing purposes; 100 pounds best ham, smoked; 1,500 clailms, hard; 200 pounds fresh codfish; 100 pounds fresh bluefish; 18 boxes soap, Babbitt's Best, 80 pounds to the box; 9 boxes soap, Colgate's Bar, 80 pounds to the box; 12 sacks salt, fine, 225 pounds to the sack; 240 pounds butter, fresh, State; 100 pounds boneless codfish; 250 pounds cheese, State Dairy; 120 pounds best lard; 16 forequarters fresh beef, each about 240 pounds.

SALE OF CITY GREASE AND BONES.

Thomas M. Campbell, purchasing agent of Public Charities, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, New York, will sell at the office of the department, foot of East Twenty-sixth street, on Wednesday, February 14, the following amounts of grease and bones:

Grease, 20,000 pounds; bones, 10,000 pounds, more or less. The bids are for "more or less" and "as are."

Purchasers must remove their purchase when notified that same is ready for delivery. The above articles to be received by the purchaser monthly, with the exception of bones, which must be collected and removed from Blackwell's Island and Bellevue Hospital three times a week.

TO SHUT OUT LIVE STOCK DEAD BEATS.

The organization of the Livestock Commission Merchants' Protective Association has been perfected, with the following officers:

President, M. P. Buel, Chicago; vice-president, John N. Simpson, Kansas City; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Waite, Kansas City.

Directors include the above officers and the following:

Thomas Kelly and S. E. Wood, of Chicago, and R. M. Scruggs and T. J. Eaman, of Kansas City.

The purpose of this organization is to detect and punish those who attempt to make improper use of livestock commercial paper. The by-laws provide that the cases of all offenders against members of this organization shall be taken up by the executive committee of the association and dealt with to the extent of the law.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

* A new turn has been given to the fight between the manufacturers and dealers in oleomargarine on one side and the wholesalers in the real butter on the other at Newark, N. J., by the appearance on the scene of the State Dairy Commissioner and the employment by the oleomargarine people of expert chemists to analyze the article offered by the butter men. Just where the plan originated is being kept quiet, but it has developed that the oleomargarine people have determined to fight fire with fire and to follow the tactics of their rivals.

RESOLUTIONS BY CHICAGO LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, held the 27th day of January, 1900, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The members of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange have this day learned with profound regret, of the sudden death of Philip D. Armour, Jr.; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby record our sincere appreciation of the great loss sustained by the trade in which we are engaged of so promising and prominent a member of one of our largest and most highly esteemed commercial houses. We had cherished the hope for him of a long life of activity and usefulness in assisting to carry on the great business founded by his respected father, our honored fellow member, Philip D. Armour.

Resolved, That we extend to his parents, to his wife, his brother and other members of the family, our heartfelt sympathy in the great affliction that has come upon them.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Exchange, and that a copy of them be forwarded to the family.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. H. Thompson, Jr., President.

Attest:

Richard Nash, Secretary pro-tem.

* H. W. Chaplin, assignee of the Squire Company, has given out a general statement of the work accomplished in the settlement of the affairs of the corporation, and its present condition. Mr. Chaplin added that the greater part of the Squire assets were unincumbered. He stated that the total indebtedness of all the concerns, throwing out such accounts as were of a character to cancel themselves, were of an amount to secure claims in full, \$5,000,000. Out of 438 accounts receivable, 391 of them have been collected, amounting to \$109,712.20, and over 95 per cent. of the creditors have assented to the assignment, as yet none refusing.

* Receiver Wing, of the Broadway Bank, Boston, Mass., has been ordered by the United States District Court to sell or release to H. W. Chaplin, the assignee of J. P. Squire & Co., or to any person or corporation, with Chaplin's assent, certain pork products which were pledged to the bank by Squire & Co. to secure a loan of \$200,000. These products were delivered to the bank and an absolute bill of sale was given, but in fact the products were transferred as security for the loan. Since the transfer Squire & Co. have made a common law assignment to H. W. Chaplin, who, as assignee, desired to redeem the pork products for the benefit of the creditors.

* The St. Joseph (Mo.) Stockyards Company purchased the old Moran packinghouse and will hold it for an investment.

* David M. Magie, the noted Oxford (O.) stock raiser, died at his home on January 26, aged 89 years. It is said that Mr. Magie was the pioneer Poland-China breeder of hogs in that State.

Procter & Gamble have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. on common stock, payable on February 15.

Samuel A. Stoddard, one of the most respected citizens of Hallowells, Me., and prominent in the soap and tallow business, died at his home on Water street on January 20. He was deeply interested in affairs pertaining to the public welfare, and the city loses a valuable citizen.

At a joint meeting of California tanners, shoe manufacturers and hide dealers, held in the Board of Trade Building at San Francisco, the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions calling upon California's representatives in Congress to support the bill introduced in the House by Representative Moody, of Massachusetts, providing for free hides.

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—Two varieties of branded stock monopolize the strength of the market. There is a general undercurrent of weakness, and in some cases prices have actually gone off. Unsubstantiated rumors of sales at low prices are in circulation, but do not obtain much credence. It is probable that any bid of appreciable size, even though fractionally off, would receive favorable attention.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, move in fair quantity at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Despite rumors of concessions this is the ruling figure for this class of hides.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have sold in some volume as low as 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, though some are held for more money.

COLORADO STEERS moved to the number of 6,000 at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. There are more available at this price.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have sold in connection with other grades at 13c. They are closely sold up.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, have sold in a small way at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lights can be had for 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

BRANDED COWS.—About 2,000 brought 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. There are three times that number now available at the same price.

NATIVE BULLS.—An ordinary selection offers at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and is but an indifferent factor at the price.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is decidedly weak, and while some of the dealers profess confidence in the situation there seems little to warrant it. The big upper leather company, which has been regarded as a prospective source of support, has disappointed the local dealers by purchasing large supplies of buffs at outside points, on a basis of 10c, Chicago delivery. It is as yet difficult, if not impossible, to purchase in the country at consistent prices. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, are in rather a light position as 10c is practically the limit, and local merchants find it extremely difficult to purchase in the country at prices which would warrant sales at 10c.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are scarce and in ordinary selection are worth about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have sold to the number of 9,000 at 10@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. There are not many offering.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, possess the now unique distinction of being sold ahead. They are easily sustained at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NATIVE BULLS moved substantially at 9@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c flat.

CALFSKINS.—Though the demand cannot be said to be active a No. 1 country skin commands 13c.

No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are in request at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

DEACONS range from 65c to 85c, according to weight, quality and selection.

SLUNKS.—25@30c.

HORSE HIDES.—No. 1 bring \$3.00@3.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SHEEPSKINS.—There has been considerable activity in the packer market. We quote: **PACKER PELTS**, \$1.50.

COUNTRY PELTS, \$1.10@1.30.

PACKER LAMBS, \$1.30@1.35.

KANSAS-CITY.

HIDES.—Last week closed with sales for the entire week some 10,000 hides; one block of 7,000 selling no doubt at concessions, as the sale was confidential—the matter is kept very quiet. The wise ones say, but on what foundation they sayeth not, that the native steers were sold at 13c—that the butt brands at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, with Colorados at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Be this as it may, it is only guessing. This week, so far, the sales have been very light. Couple cars of native steers sold at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; one packer was offered this morning 13c for a block of four or five thousand, but he remarked: "As this purchaser knows well that we have no such amount on hands, it shows he is quite willing to take the risk of the market at 13c, and we may just as well speculate as he on the outcome." So they refused to entertain the offer. It would not be surprising, however, to see the sales at 13c made, as Chicago advices are rather weak, and it is claimed that some sales were made there at that figure by one of the small packers. Heavy native cows still "hang fire," and while some tanners are willing to pay 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, the holders are not willing to sell at this price. As to the lights, they are still "in the dumps," and there are no bids here at over 11c. Branded cows are in small supply and, being of lighter average than the surrounding cities, except St. Louis, they are held at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Colorados are in small supply and held firm at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Butt brands sympathized somewhat with the native steers, and there is a perceptible weakness in the demand for them. The slaughter for the next six weeks will be decidedly the very poorest of the year, and if hides will go to a lower level it will be noways a surprise; and, in fact, no person knows better than the packers at present that even the prices they are offered are mighty good ones on the market, taking the long-haired condition of the hides into consideration. Texas are still scarce, but it is very doubtful if the packers will be able to maintain a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c standard for light Texas; plenty of heavies can be bought at 13c, and there is a good-sized rumor that 2,500 sold below the 13c mark.

SHEEPSKINS are a little heavy. The packers' stocks are increasing slightly, as the packers are somewhat firm in their views, and think in a short time they will be able to realize their asking prices.

BOSTON.

It is hard to arrive at an equitable figure for buffs, though 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c is as nearly acceptable as it is possible to get. There isn't much interest on the part of tanners. Such hides as they must have they buy, but are obviously holding off in expectation of more favorable terms. New England's offer at 10c.

CALFSKINS are in small supply and active request at outside prices. More traffic would be the result of increased supply.

SHEEPSKINS.—The supply is so limited as to be inadequate to the demand.

PHILADELPHIA.

Tanners are holding off her as they are at other points. They are not pressed for supplies and the present schedule does not appeal to them. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CITY COWS, 10@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 9@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—Steady market; good call.

SHEEPSKINS.—Little doing, mainly owing to small supply.

NEW YORK.

Quality considered there is no change in values, though certain varieties have been marked down in proportion to the manner in which their quality has deteriorated. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 12@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CITY COWS, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NATIVE BULLS, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CALFSKINS (see page 37).

HORSE HIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market presents no feature, either of interest or exceptional activity. The only call has been for branded, and that has not been especially brisk. Some varieties have already gone off, and as the tanners are not pressed for hides and seem disposed to hold off a general decline seems imminent. While some wild fiction regarding concessions has found but little credence, there isn't much doubt but what large bids fractionally below schedule would receive very favorable consideration.

The country market is also in a sluggish condition, owing to the fact that dealers do not seem to have been on a competitive basis with contemporaries at outside points, which has resulted in the transfer of much patronage ordinarily extended to this market.

The Boston market is quiet in the face of the usual difference as to values. The Philadelphia tanners are holding off, evidently for better terms, and the New Yorkers are pursuing the same general policy. The fact is that none of the tanners are in pressing need of supplies and they cannot reconcile present qualities and prices.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lbs. and up, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Colorado steers, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 1 Texas steers, 13c; No. 1 native cows, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; under 55 lbs., 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; branded cows, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; native bulls, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 10c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; branded steers and cows, 10@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; native bulls, 9@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c flat; calfskins, for No. 1, 13c; kips, for No. 1, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; deacons, 65@85c; slunks, 25@30c; horsehides, \$3.60@3.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; packer pelts, \$1.50; country pelts, \$1.10@1.30; packer lambs, \$1.30@1.35.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; New England hides, 10c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11c; country cows, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c; country bulls, 9@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; butt-branded steers, 12@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; side-branded steers, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; city cows, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; native bulls, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; calfskins (see page 37); horse hides, \$2.00@3.25.

J. C. Luchtman, 413 Market street, Newark, N. J., is the name and address of a new tanning concern.

The annual meeting of the United States Leather Company will take place on Feb. 28.

RICHARD McCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides,

Steers, Talow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.

Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

HIDELETS.

C. L. Zschetzsche, Sheboygan, Wis., has been here looking up hides.

A dinner was tendered to Oscar Scherer, senior member of the big Spruce street leather house of Oscar Scherer & Bro., on last Tuesday at the Hide and Leather Club of New York City. Many prominent leather and shoe merchants were present.

SKINS OF DEAD ANIMALS.

A large concern dealing in upper leather has sent postal cards to the chief cities of the United States soliciting the addresses of parties who dispose of dead animals. The purpose, it is believed, is to buy the hides from the carcasses.

U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.

Jan. 31.—In matter of protest of Abe Stein Co. against decision of Collector of Customs, at New York. The merchandise consists of sheepskins of Arabian origin commonly known as Macha sheepskin. No duty was assessed on the skins, but only on the wool or hair taken from the skins, the quantity being estimated in accordance with the regulations. The importers claim that the skins are free of duty. The testimony shows that the articles in question are sheepskins. Much evidence was introduced to prove that the so-called wool on these skins was hair merely, of a low grade, and that it was used for stuffing purposes and as an adulterant with wool for making cheap carpets. The protests are overruled and the collector's decision affirmed.

Feb. 7.—In matter of protest of E. R. Lazarus and A. Weil & Bros. The merchandise consists of hides of cattle and calfskins indiscriminately mixed together, and which were therefore classified as being all hides, and as such dutiable at rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem. Protestants claim that the skins are entitled to admission free of duty. This action of the collector in treating the whole importation as dutiable would seem to be justifiable, but it is open to the importers to prove the amount of his importation which is free of entry, which was done. We sustain the protest and reverse the decision of the collector.

In matter of Weil Bros., protestants failed to appear, and protest is overruled and collector's decision affirmed.

* Eugene Rust, traffic manager of the Kansas City Stockyards, has returned from the Fort Worth and San Antonio cattle conventions and reports that the winter has been exceptionally favorable to the ranchmen. In Southern Texas grazing is very good and more cattle will be fattened on home ranges than usual.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Jan. 31—	1899-00.	1898-99.
Chicago	2,210,000	2,695,000
Kansas City	750,000	980,000
Omaha	580,000	660,000
St. Louis	490,000	605,000
Indianapolis	345,000	375,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	105,000	140,000
Cudahy, Wis.	175,000	229,000
Cincinnati	210,000	247,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	364,000	366,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	200,000	226,000
Cedar Rapids	116,000	167,000
Sioux City, Iowa	164,000	129,000
St. Paul, Minn.	128,000	130,000
Louisville, Ky.	119,000	151,000
Cleveland, Ohio	140,000	148,000
Wichita, Kan.	52,000	44,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	75,000	86,000
Detroit, Mich.	88,000	100,000
Bloomington, Ill.	36,800	34,100
Marshalltown, Iowa	37,600	34,600
Above and all others	6,760,000	7,945,000

—Price Current.

CLING-SURFACE CO. INCORPORATED.

The Cling-Surface Manufacturing Company of Buffalo, N. Y., has just been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, retaining the same name as heretofore, with Albert B. Young as president and general manager, and Wm. D. Young, vice-president and secretary. The past year has been the most prosperous in the history of the company and the demand for Cling-Surface they report to be increasing steadily. They have now three branches, one each in Boston, New York and Chicago, with others just opening in St. Louis and New Orleans, while the well known importing house of W. J. Moxham & Co., of Sydney, Australia, has ordered a large shipment of Cling-Surface with the exclusive right to handle it in Australia.

MUCH CATTLE FOR BRITISH.

A despatch from Newport News, Va., says that three of the big packing firms are now making enormous shipments of live cattle to England through Newport News. Every regular liner across takes a number of head on the account of the big packers.

NEW YORK AIR COMPRESSOR CO.

One of the most attractive catalogues of the season is that of the New York Air Compressor Company, containing illustrations and descriptions of their standard sizes of air compressors actuated by steam, gas or gasoline engines, belt power or water wheel, together with many hints of value to users of compressed air power. The useful information and tables which it embraces gives it an especial value as a book of reference to all interested in the subject. The company make a specialty of building an air compressor that will meet the requirements of the users of pneumatic power in every way to produce satisfaction and save money. The plant's equipment at Arlington, N. J., has been selected and installed with an eye single to the objects in view. The fundamental purpose in view in designing these compressors has been to sift all that is best from those that have gone before, and by the application of an adequate measure of originality, establish these machines upon a plane sufficiently in advance of many predecessors, to prove in practice that the product is the survival of the fittest. The company have entered the field, aiming to supply an air compressor which in strength of parts, bearing surfaces, selection of materials, and all that goes to produce structural power, absence of repairs and durability will be equal to the needs of the present day, with a sufficient reserve margin for what the future may demand. The bearings throughout are exceptionally large and well proportioned. Only the best phosphor bronze and pure Babbitt metal are used. The lubricating system is according to the very best practice and is very complete. Every compressor is subjected to a careful working test under higher duty than it is required to perform, before shipment, and a record of the same is kept on file. All of the literature issued by the company is mailed free, upon application, to its main office, No. 120 Liberty street, New York.

* The Elsinore Cattle Company, of San Antonio, Tex., has filed charter of incorporation. The capital stock is \$50,000.

SUCRINE.

Much more desirable to use than Sugar, and vastly more economical.

Powdered 350 times sweeter than Sugar.

Powdered 500 " " " " soluble in cold water.

Powdered 350 " " " " " " " "

Crystals 500 " " " " soluble in cold water.

ABSOLUTE PURITY guaranteed. Quotations and samples furnished on application.

HOWE, BALCH & CO.,

92 STATE STREET, BOSTON. MASS.

SAVE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFITS

by selling your skins direct to the tanner

THE BEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

Cow Hides, Calfskins, and Horse Hides

ADDRESS HIDE DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO., 92 Cliff St., New York City.

Retail Department

TRADE CUTTHROATS.

The cut-rate butcher is a sort of trade cut-throat. There are butchers who buy their stock and then grade it. They sell good meat for good prices and cheap meat for cheaper prices. They do this in the same shop on classified counters, where the customer buys with eyes wide open and goods fully exposed and marked beyond deception. This is sensible and honorable trading. There are, however, a class of marketmen who think that the only way to success is by cutting their own prices to pull at their brother butcher's profits to ruin him and drive him out of the trade. There never was a more mistaken idea, so far as results are concerned. A butcher who has built up a trade on safe business principles is already working on bedrock and can hold that trade against a newcomer. The net result of the scramble of a cut-rate butcher is that he injures his neighbor, does himself no good and spreads the delusive inducement to some other marketman to set up in the same district. None of them do any business worth talking about. Tactics like these feed the people but feed the butcher to no extent. This trade suicide is lamentable, especially at a time when burdens press hard upon everyone. If there ever was a time when marketmen needed unity in action and uniformity in prices it is now while beef is wholesaling as low as it is likely to, and pork is not relatively high. If our butchers had a license system they would have some way of objecting to the planting and multiplying of small meat markets all over the city to a greater extent than now exists. At least they could somewhat regulate the further infesting of the crowded centers with them, like the saloons do.

THE BIG MONDAY BALL.

The big annual ball of the Retail Butchers' Protective Association of New York city will be held in the Terrace Gardens (58th street and Third avenue) Monday night, Feb. 12. There will, of course, be a large crowd there and an unusually good time will be had. The New York city butchers have a reputation for catering to all of the pleasures which should attend an enjoyable ball. Those who go will have a good time, even if they are wooden folks. Go and see.

** The beef market business picked up a bit last week and ran fairly well this week. Pork is low for the high price of hogs and considering the slowness of porkers in coming to market, swine stuff is likely to creep up. Sweet pickle hams are jumping out of sight. They are being picked up at high prices.

** John D. Gavin, of Armour & Co.'s staff, returned from London Saturday on the Lucania and left for Chicago Wednesday morning. Mr. Gavin has been abroad about sixteen months.

** Mr. Baker, who was with Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. at Gansevoort Market, has we believe taken charge of the box of the St. Louis D. B. and Provision Company at Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Brown, it is said, attends to the provision department at that cooler.

** Nelson Morris & Co. have purchased the two vacant dwelling houses at 164-6 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., and are erecting on the site a handsome brick branch house which they will equip with the best of modern appliances. This structure will be one of the ornaments of the "meat district" of Brooklyn. In the meantime the sale of their stuff goes on from the refrigerator cars at the siding, their offices being in the Long Island Express Building.

** General Eastern Manager Christian of the Cudahy Packing Company is alive and on the wing, pushing the branches in the excellent products of his important company. Mr. Christian is one of the livest meat men in the East.

** Thomas F. Dolan, late of embalmed meat "fame," is now on the New York "Journal's" staff in some sort of capacity, traveling. He was in Worcester, Mass., recently showing a diamond studded watch given him anent his notorious beef confession. He "mouthed" considerably at the Commonwealth Hotel.

** Isaac Leopold, the butcher at 1032 Second avenue and 1685 Madison avenue, New York city, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, placing his liabilities at \$4,240 and his assets at \$242, the latter in outstanding accounts.

** A Newark (N. J.) butcher offers to supply the County Hospital for the Insane beef at 8½ cents per pound. The present price paid is higher.

** Presto Williams, a fireman employed at Swift's beef house, Ninth street, Jersey City, N. J., has been "taken in" for the alleged absence of pork from the plant. He pleaded guilty and was charged up with \$45 and costs by Justice Nevin.

** Morris Kaleinstein, a butcher at 389 Knickerbocker avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., is suffering the remorse of too much haste in hauling a clerk of his before a magistrate

upon a charge which he confessed was unjust.

** The amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, February 7, by the Board of Health meat inspectors was as follows: Beef, 2,960 lbs.; veal, 3,300 lbs.; mutton, 1,000 lbs.; hogs, 6,955 lbs.; poultry, 7,800 lbs.; assorted meats, 200 lbs.; total, 22,215 lbs.

** General Manager Thompson, of the Eastmans Company, London, and Mr. Dunlap have arrived in New York on their annual tour of inspection of business here. They came in on the Lucania on Saturday.

** The Freehold Committee of the County Hospital for Insane, Newark, N. J., has cleared Joseph Michel, the official butcher, of the charges of dereliction of duty made by a local attorney.

** Many of the butchers and grocers of Newburgh, N. Y., have virtually decided to close at 7 instead of 9 p. m. The vote stood: For 7 o'clock closing, 16 votes; for 7:30 o'clock 7 votes; 1 blank.

** G. J. Osborne, manager of Swift & Co.'s East Side market at Forty-first street and First avenue, New York city, was confined to his home most of the week because of a severe cold.

** Samuel Weil, secretary of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, is now in Kansas City looking after some of the details connected with the big plant there.

** F. Joseph, vice-president of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, has gone west. He has his trained eye on some fine cattle which the abattoir can handle in these days of scarce good beef.

** Edward C. Greening, of the Village Store Company, Bridgeport, Conn., was in New York city looking over the sights. He visited the big Harlem packinghouse at 120th street and Third avenue, and saw more wonders in management, system and business rush than he has seen in years.

** J. C. Porter, of the association at 78 Warren street, Bridgeport, Conn., called in to see Richard Webber's great packinghouse at 120th street and Third avenue, on his visit to New York city. He tried to tell all about it but the job was too big. People, beef trolley boxes and wheels of all kinds have been passing through his excited brain ever since. "An' that's Webber's place," he gasps, picturing the busy place.

Commissioner Goldberg.

Through the efforts of the noted Westside butcher, Mose Solinger, of West Sixteenth street, New York city, Capt. Goldberg, of the New York Veal and Mutton Company, has, we understand, received a commissionership. It is now, therefore, the "Hon. Capt. Goldberg, Commissioner of..." So hats may soon be doffed in recognition.

A Generous Act.

The New York Veal and Muttons-boys gave a benefit for the wife of Walter McNally, an employee of the company who has been very sick for five or six weeks. The benefit was given at Corry's Tuesday night, when a cold \$200 was raised for the sick man's family. This is a credit to the generous men of the Veal and Mutton Company and their friends, who are always to the fore with a generous heart and a liberal purse.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS. Messrs. B. HELLER & Co., Chicago.—We have analyzed and tested your Zanibar Carbon and have found the same to be free from any injurious substances and also to be well adapted for the purposes for which you recommended it. We therefore do not hesitate to endorse the use of same to the meat and provision trades. Yours very truly,

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,
Official Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange,
H. B. STURCKE, Ph. D., Chief Chemist,
NEW YORK, AUG. 14TH,
1896.

ZANZIBAR-CARBON

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

WE... FIGURE THIS WAY.
All we want is an opportunity to convince you that it is to your advantage to use Zanibar Carbon, and kindly ask you to write for Sample, Catalogue and Price List. Those who have tested Zanibar Carbon, prefer it to all other coloring matter.

B. HELLER & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
249-253 S. JEFFERSON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The following newly elected officers of the Rochester (N. Y.) Retail Butchers' Protective Association were duly installed January 25: Jacob Johnson, president; Dan Sampson, first vice-president; Henry Newer, second vice-president; Louis Reitz, recording secretary; John Burkhalter, financial secretary; James Austin, treasurer; Valentine Ehman, sergeant-at-arms; William Estor, Charles Erdle, trustees.

Secretary Reitz is one of the most energetic, painstaking and deserving men among the craft. He is a hard and a conscientious worker. The commendable association at Rochester will lose no ground with such a scribe at the helm. The whole list of officers constitute a strong and live team. All of them are well known marketmen who know the value of an organization to the retail trade.

The members of the Retail Butchers' Association of Bay City, Mich., are interesting themselves in a scheme for the establishment of a co-operative abattoir in that city. "The association is taking no official action," says President J. F. Boes, "but the individual members are listening to propositions." The retail markets of Bay City cut up 7,000 cattle, 4,000 calves, 20,000 hogs, 2,500 sheep and 4,000 lambs per year. These are locally raised. A large quantity of Western refrigerated meat is also sold in Bay City.

The Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Chicago is planning a big trip and a huge time to the State convention which meets at Rock Island Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 13, 14 and 15, of next week. All of the directors are going. The big ball of this association occurs on Feb. 27 at Medinah Temple, Chicago. A great time is promised. President R. H. Liddell is a live wire in the hustling business.

The Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Topeka, Kan., will hold a big pure food show next November, in that city, the details of which are now being planned. It will be a very important exhibition.

All of the meat markets and dealers in Nanticoke, Pa., have signed the association agreement to close their premises at 6 p. m. every day except Saturdays and pay days. They will not sell meats on Sunday mornings except from June 15 to Sept. 25 of each year. The new order of things went into effect with the close of January.

The Butchers' Association of Halifax, N. S., have announced their intention of raising the retail price of meats, as the South African war is forcing the wholesale price of carcass stuff up on them. The matter is being handled by a strong investigating and advisory committee.

Subscribe to The National Provisioner.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, February 9, 1900:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Becker, 169th and Union Ave.; to W. Matthews (filed Feb. 2).....	\$500
Hirschhorn, M., 236 Second Ave.; to E. Diamond (filed Feb. 3).....	75
Poptudder, Jacob, 75 E. Fourth; to M. Klein (filed Feb. 7).....	40
Loeb, Hy., 1622 East End Ave.; to H. Brand (filed Feb. 7).....	80
McGarrigle, A. M., 1167 First Ave.; to H. Kiefer (filed Feb. 7).....	50
Hildebrandt, A., 2298 First Ave.; to G. Herold (filed Feb. 7).....	1,000
Friedman, S., 2247 Seventh Ave.; to H. Brand (filed Feb. 7).....	107
Paggetto, A., 2001 Third Ave.; to A. DiMichele (filed Feb. 8).....	1,000
Kalmenowitz, L.; to Kornblatt & Teiber (filed Feb. 8).....	25

Bills of Sale.

Murphy, Walter, 501 W. 51st; to H. Hochstetter (filed Feb. 3).....	\$250
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BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Strauss, Nathaniel S., 163 Third Ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed Feb. 7).....	\$100
Moglan, S., McDonald, C., 117 Bridge St.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed Feb. 7).....	285
Fisher, Ernest, 2642 Fulton St.; to Kings' County L. A. (filed Feb. 5)...	83

Bills of Sale.

Herold, Louis F., 178 Willoughby St.; to Fred W. Kottmann (filed Feb. 3).....	\$100
Freitag, Michael, 82 Morgan Ave.; to Horner Bros. (filed Feb. 8).....	125

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, February 9, 1900:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Schmitt, J. B., 384 Columbus; to M. C. Acker (filed Feb. 2).....	\$611
Frieter, Robt., 570 Jackson; to P. McIntyre (filed Feb. 2).....	300
Melach & Marcus, 428 Grand; to J. Katz (filed Feb. 3).....	300
Apirinski & Deutsch, 128 Second Ave.; to S. Wiehlman (filed Feb. 3).....	400
Heinze, Albert, 529 W. 29th; to W. F. Baker Co. (filed Feb. 5).....	80

Herschberg, David, 1283 Third Ave.; to S. Levin (filed Feb. 5).....	317
Blattner, W.; to E. R. Buhler (filed Feb. 5).....	50
Topper, Herman, 2013 First Ave.; to S. Levin (filed Feb. 5).....	350
Lockwood, F. P., 169 W. 29th; to E. R. Buhler (filed Feb. 7).....	175
Shaut & Benke, City Island; to J. Kerr (filed Feb. 7).....	1,000
Oneto & Felugo, 708 Third Ave.; to R. Pavere (filed Feb. 7).....	400
Schluter, C., 534 E. 14th; to J. Brantigan (filed Feb. 7).....	350
Finkenstein, Wm., 3 Grand Circle; to Duparquet H. & M. Co. (filed Feb. 8).....	202

Bills of Sale.

Cohen, Phil., 238 Division; to Dorah Cohen (filed Feb. 5).....	200
Sautullo, C., 34 Laight; to M. Sautullo (filed Feb. 5).....	250
Arra, G., 2038 First Ave.; to F. Gravate (filed Feb. 5).....	50

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Gates, J. G., Cropsey Ave., near 24th Ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed Feb. 7).....	\$115
Jurgens, Herman C., Eighth Ave. and 16th St.; to Claus Bade (filed Feb. 7).....	346
Day, Judson F. & Chas. F., 1591 Fulton St., and 306 Summer Ave.; to Edgar A. Day (filed Feb. 7).....	951
Socolof, Joseph, 97 Harrison Ave.; to Samuel Schiffen (filed Feb. 8).....	200

Bills of Sale.

Euler, Henry, 648 Fifth Ave.; to Philip Doering (filed Feb. 2).....	400
Spadeocchia, Louis and Annie, Bath Ave. and Bay, 17th St.; to Mary A. Dooley (filed Feb. 3).....	475
Penning, Jacob, Graham Ave.; to E. R. Biehler (filed Feb. 5).....	104
Knieberg, August, 2697 Atlantic Ave.; to Adam Schoelling (filed Feb. 6).....	200
Harrigan, Daniel, 92 Graham St.; to Margaret O'Shea (filed Feb. 3).....	\$300
Silsbe, Walter, 460-462 Fulton St.; to Ida B. Lowndes (filed Feb. 7).....	1/2 pl. nom.
Lowndes, Ida B., 460-462 Fulton St.; to Walter Silsbe (filed Feb. 7).....	1/2 pl. nom.
Schroeder, Dora, admx., P. Schroeder; to Henry H. C. Foth (filed Feb. 7).....	2,500
Manowsky, Herman; to Elizabeth Burns (filed Feb. 8).....	75

BUSINESS RECORD.

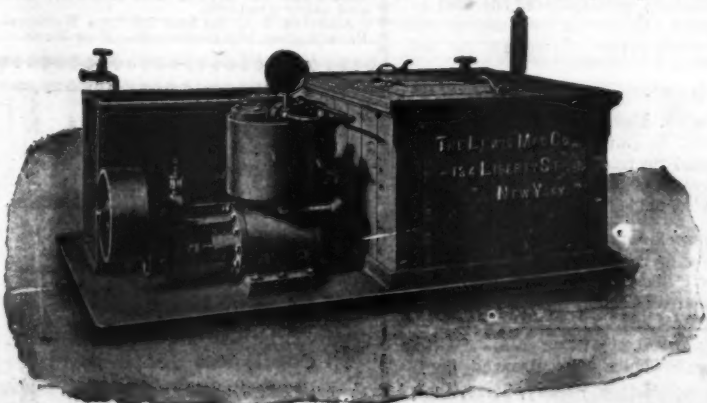
CONNECTICUT.—Flatt & Ritch, Bridgeport, meat; dissolved.—J. W. Gardiner, Danielson, fish; sold out.—F. F. Dudley, Gailford, market; sold out.—M. Olson, Hartford, meat, etc.; succeeded by Olson & Haughmaster.—H. E. Kapitzki, Meriden, meat, etc.; transferred stock to creditors.—Dreher & Schultz, Middletown, meat; discontinued.—Graft Bros., Stamford, meat; dissolved.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—P. L. Caplan, Washington, provisions, etc., sold out.—W. D. Bruch, Washington, provisions, etc.; petition in bankruptcy.

IOWA.—C. C. Harris, Oskaloosa, produce; chattel mortgage, \$1,386.

MAINE.—S. H. Nash, Bangor, sausage; sold real estate, \$2,800.

THE PORTABLE ICE MACHINE



Makes 500 to 600 pounds of Ice

in 24 hours with 1 1/2 H. P.

Requires no engineers. Is shipped all set up, ready to operate, except power

PRICE, \$450.00.

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Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

134 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Jones Bros., Ashland, succeeded by J. E. Jones.—Chase & James, Boston, provisions; dissolved.—Wall Bros., Boston, provisions, etc.; assigned.—Farrell & Co., Boston; provisions, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$5,626.—M. A. Murray, Boston, provisions, etc., wife of J. J. Murray; filed certificate, etc.—G. F. Young & Co., Boston, provisions; petition in bankruptcy.—F. Blanchette, Gardner, meats, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$500.—A. Olsen, Haverhill, provisions; chattel mortgage, \$600.—Morton Bros. & Co., Malden; provisions, W. K. Morton et al.; chattel mortgage, \$500.—Munn Bros., Melrose Highlands, provisions, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$1,000.

MICHIGAN.—Keely & Dreval, Monroe, meat; dissolved.—W. Jacob, South Haven, meat; succeeded by J. E. Westfall.—T. F. Arthur, Holly, meat; chattel mortgage, \$300, discharged.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—O. Dumes, Nashua, provisions, etc.; sold out.—Mudgett & Brown, Concord, provisions, L. Mudgett et ux., real estate mortgage, \$1,000.—Bourgoin & Herbert, Nashua, provisions, etc.; attached and mortgage in possession.—A. G. Cote, Troy, provisions; petition in bankruptcy.

NEW YORK STATE.—W. P. Wormer, Albany, fish; burned out.—H. M. V. Summers, Oyster Bay, butcher; out of business.—Wm. Weibel, Seaford, butcher; moved to Amityville.—Waters, Surbeck & Co., Syracuse, market, etc.; dissolved; succeeded by Waters & Hulbert.

OHIO.—Geo. Redderson, Hamlet, meat; sold out.—T. Edinger, Chillicothe, meats; canceled real estate mortgage, \$4,800.—Dennison, Karg & Schlee, Findlay, meat; deed by F. W. Karg individually, \$1,400.—F. A. Lewes, Springfield, meat, etc.; real estate mortgage, \$300, purchase.—A. W. Ensley, Toledo, meat, etc.; petition in bankruptcy.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Revenburg, Carbonale, meats; judgment, \$2,653.—Powdermaker Bros., Philadelphia, meats; receivers appointed in involuntary bankruptcy.—C. E. Bon, Scranton, meat; judgment, note, \$160.—W. P. Joyce and J. F. Edward, Scranton, meat, etc.; judgment.

WISCONSIN.—F. Berg, Fairwater, meat; succeeded by Vaughn & Noble.—Chermak & Ryder, Manitowoc, meat; succeeded by Anton Chermak.—O. Heyersdahl, Orfordville, meat; discontinued Feb. 1.—John Crouse, South Wayne, meat; sold out.—C. Fose, Whitewater, meat; succeeded by J. W. Chamberlain.

New Shops.

William Taaffe & Co. have been incorporated to run a wholesale and retail meat business at San Francisco, Cal.

E. B. Drake and E. W. Taylor have opened a new meat market at East Henderson street, Cleburne, Tex.

James Shirley has the new meat business at Manchester, N. Y.

The plans have been prepared for Henry Goetz's new meat market at Western avenue, Toledo, O.

The new meat market of Lester Clapper, at Nasau, N. Y., is about finished and ready for occupancy.

Business Changes.

Frank Campbell has bought out the market business of John H. Cronk, recently opened at Canastota, N. Y.

Alex. Thorn has purchased the meat market of Charles Arnold, at 35 Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J.

Frank Lusk, of Newark, has bought the meat business of C. C. Lusk, his father, at Rochester, N. Y.

Esbon B. Whitbeck has purchased the meat market of John H. Schuyler, at Wolcott, N. Y.

Frank Campbell has bought out the market and grocery business of John H. Cronk, at Syracuse, N. Y.

DARLING BROTHERS' COMPANY,

405 W. 14th St., Near 14th St. Station of 9th Ave. "L."

TELEPHONE No. 2468-19th St. Convenient Surface Cars All Over.

Chicago.....Markets

LARDS.

Choice, prime steam	6.00	a	...
Prime steam	5.95	a	...
Neutral	8	a	8½
Compound	5½	a	...

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	7	a	7½
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OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	47	a	50
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1	42	a	44
Lard oil, No. 1	38	a	40
Lard oil, No. 2	36	a	...
Oleo oil, "Extra"	9	a	...
Neatsfoot oil, Pure	50	a	53
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	42	a	45
Tallow oil	48	a	50

TALLOW.

Packers' prime	5½	a	6
No. 2	4½	a	...
Edible tallow .....	..	a	6

GREASES.

Brown	4½	a	...
Yellow	4½	a	...
White, A	5½	a	...
White, B	4½	a	...
Bone	4½	a	5

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1¼	a	1½
Inferior or black fat	1¼	a	2
Shop bones, per 100 lb.	30	a	31

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	36½	a	37
Crude, in tanks	32	a	...
Butter oils, in barrels	38	a	40

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	2.10		
Hoof meal, per unit	1.80		
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit	1.85		
Unground t'k'g, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	20.00		
Unground t'k'g, 9 and 20 p. c. per ton	17.00		
Unground t'k'g, 8 and 20 p. c. per ton	15.50		
Unground t'k'g, 6 and 35 p. c. per ton	14.00		
Ground raw bones	26.00		
Ground steam bones	19.00		

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1	\$250	per ton	65-70 lb av
Hooft	\$25.00	to \$26.00	per ton
Round shin bones	\$62.50	to \$67.50	per ton
Flat shin bones	\$41.00	to \$43.00	per ton
Thigh bones	\$130.00	per ton, 90-100 lb av	

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	7	a	7½
Spare ribs	6	a	6½
Trimming	5½	a	5½
Boston butts	6	a	6½
Cheek meat .....	..	a	3½

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle sugar	4½	a	..
White, clarified sugar	5½	a	...
Plantation, granulated sugar	5½	a	...

COOPERAGE.

Barrels	75	a	...
Lard, Herces	90	a	...

The Retail Butchers' Association of Troy, N. Y., at its last regular meeting, at which three new members were initiated, decided to hold the annual banquet on Feb. 20, at the Altruria, at which covers will be laid for 150 guests.

The formation of a big marketmen's association at Boston, Mass., which may number 1,000 members, is quite a feature of trade news. National Secretary Haley was there, and Pat DeLee, president of the Troy (N. Y.) association, also made a "spache."

** The Massachusetts House of Representatives refuses to repeal the Dubuque debt collecting law. The committee vote presaging this decision was endorsed by 118 to 51.

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Choice City Dressed Beef,
Mutton, Poultry, Game, Tongues, Hams, Bacon, Lard, &c

Business Opportunities

WANTED.

By a large packer a good GLUE MAN, also a good SOAP MAN. Apply, with full particulars as to experience to "X.Y.Z." Box 241, The National Provisioner, Rialto Building, Chicago.

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A 44 INCH SECOND HAND

Stedman.....

Disintegrator.

Address B. R. E., Box 14, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

Pork-Packing Industry Wanted.

The Town of Winchester, Ontario, situated in a splendid pork raising district, will give a bonus of \$10,000 cash and exemption from taxation to suitable parties for the establishment of a Pork-packing Industry, or if an experienced Manager wishes to invest a limited amount, sufficient local capital can be secured.

N. W. BEACH, Town Clerk,
Winchester, Ont.

FOR SALE.

Two large size vacuum drying boxes, practically new, complete with galvanized iron trays, for drying beef extracts, milk and other products.
Address, C. O. B., Box 19, The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau St., New York.

FOR SALE:

One Anderson Dryer,
One Boomer & Boschert Press,
One Foos Mill, nearly new.

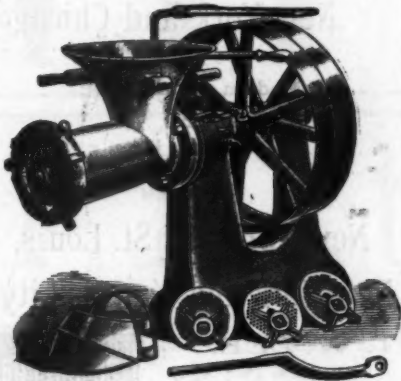
Having discontinued the drying of tankage, the above is for sale or trade at a bargain.

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Office, 1020 N. 12th St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

ENTERPRISE

Power Meat Choppers


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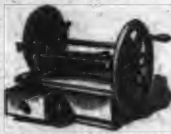
No. 56, \$125.00 No. 66, \$225.00
No. 76, Steam Jacket, \$275.00

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The Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Pa.
Third and Dauphin Streets Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.




Power Meat Chopper




Rotary Smoked Beef Shaver




Meat and Food Chopper




New "Rapid" Coffee and Spice Mill




Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press



Smoked Beef Shaver



Meat and Food Chopper



New "Rapid" Coffee and Spice Mill

BOSTON PACKING & PROVISION CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS of The Celebrated
"FERGUSON" Hams and Bacon
"BLUE BRAND" All Leaf Lard in 3, 5, and 10 lb. pails.
"RED BRAND" Pure Lard in 3, 5, and 10 lb. pails.
"ADVANCE BRAND" Pure Lard in tierces and tubs.

THE FINEST PRODUCTS SOLD.

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77 & 79 So. Market St., BOSTON, MASS.

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OF ALL KINDS.
Would represent good houses.
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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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New York and Chicago.
Via Buffalo.

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All Comforts,
Fast Time

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New York and St. Louis,
New York and Kansas City.

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Via the Santa Fe Route.

Three times a week from Chicago
and Kansas City.

Twice a week from St. Paul and
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Once a week from St. Louis and
Boston.

In improved wide vestibuled
Pullman tourist sleeping cars.
Better than ever before at lowest
possible rates.

Experienced excursion conductors.
Also daily service between Chicago
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Correspondence solicited.

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Manager California Tourist Service.
The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway,
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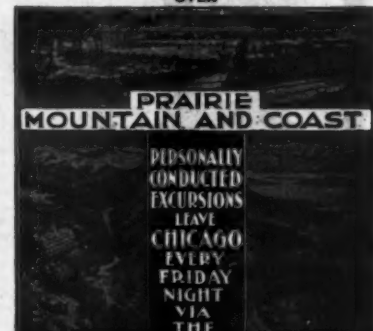
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is to Machinery—the great
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Sale tell all about it on
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THE MIDLAND ROUTE THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CARS TO CALIFORNIA



**CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL
RAILWAY** THROUGH CHICAGO LINCOLN COLUMBIA
SPRINGFIELD SALT LAKE CITY AND OGDEN

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For further information apply to nearest ticket office or address
GEN. N. HEAFFORD, GEN'L PASS'G AGT., OLD COLONY BLDG., CHICAGO
A. C. BIRD, GEN'L TRAFFIC MANAGER, CHICAGO.

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W. J. LYNCH, **W. P. DEPPE,**
Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt. Asst. G. P. and T. A.
Cincinnati.

T. M. SINCLAIR & COMPANY

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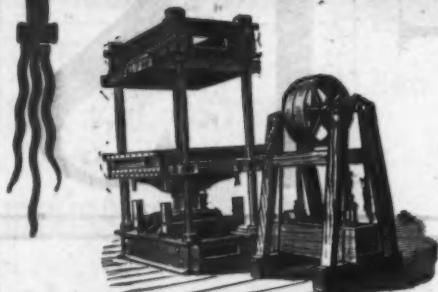
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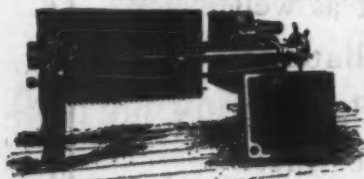


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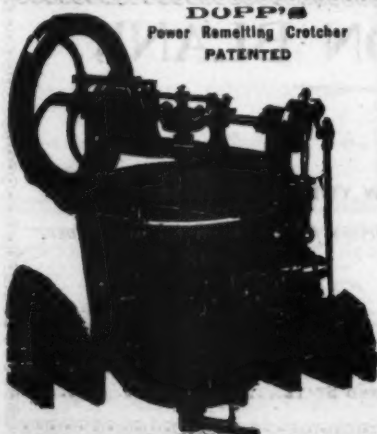
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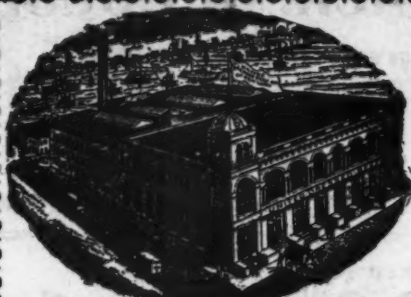
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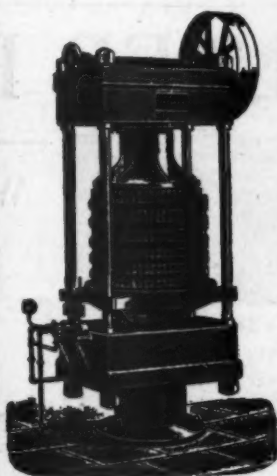
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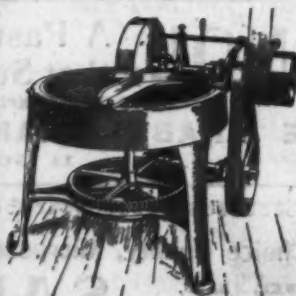
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